# SURVEY OF PROGRESS

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# *Chapter I*

# Planned Progress

# Summary

Afghanistan has progressed in all economic fields during the year 1345 (1966-67). It has carried out the projects of the year satisfactorily according to plan targets. Some of the expenditures were made from the government allocated funds and some from the assistance of friendly countries.

In order to raise the output of agriculture beyond that of the rural programs an nel training,, agricultural studies, use of modern tools and equipment, improvement and distribution of improved livestock breeds and experimentation and demonstration on privately owned lands and on lands of the Ministry of Agriculture.

In order to raise the output of agriculture beyond that of the rural programs an accelerated wheat program was undertaken and 89,000 seers of improved wheat seed was imported. 17,000 jeribs of land were placed under cultivation with locally produced wheat seed. The wheat production due to this project reached 850,000 seers.

284,000 seers of chemical fertilizers were distributed to farmers all over the country. More than 200 water pumps and 300 tractors of Russian and British make were imported and distributed to farmers, who purchased them on time payments.

The achievements in the field of Mines and Industries during the year 1345 were concentrated on the completion of the power generation plants; utilization of mineral resources, especially natural gas resources; topographic mappings; and exploration and surveys of geology..

The construction of the hydropower station of Naghlu reached its final stages. The capacity of this power station is now 67,000 kw; it will be 90,000 kw upon the installation of the fourth turbine. Construction work on the Mahipar hydroelectric project was completed in 1345 and the plant was inaugurated.

The electric power distribution network of Jalalabad was supplied with two transformers of 50 kv and 60 kv respectively.

Extending the electric power line from Baghlan to Kunduz was started during the last quarter of the year. The preliminary stages of work are completed.

The presence of lead, copper and zinc has been verified in Darra-i-Nour, Kandahar. During 1345 10,300 kg of lapis-lazuli was mined from Sare Sang in Badakhshan. It is estimated that there is 457 kg. of gold in the Vicador mine. Gold has also been discovered in Zarkashan.

Deposits of usable coal have been estimated at 4,800,000 tons in the Masjid Choube mine, Herat province. The coal deposits of Darra-e-Kalan in the Woleswali of Chaal, Takhar province have been estimated at 200,000 tons.

The excavation and construction work for gas and petroleum projects, the gas pipe line, the Technicum of Nepht and other petroleum projects progressed in 1345 according to plan.

The subsurface waters of the various regions of the country were geologically surveyed and analysed.

In the field of social services some positive results were achieved in education, health, rural development and information and culture projects. These projects were generally accomplished prior to scheduled completion.

In (1345) 271 rural schools were opened, raising enrollment in rural schools by 4,195. In the provinces 47 middle schools and 12 secondary schools were also established.

A number of agricultural, cultural and health projects connected with the rural development programs were carried out in different localities of the country.

The activities of the Ministry of Public Health during 1345 were concentrated on unfinished projects and on the construction of hospitals and new medical establishments.

Roads and communications development activities were concentrated on the construction of highways, secondary roads, bridges, local airfields and meteorological and communication centers. Most of the construction work on the projects has been completed. About 109 kilometers of new roads have been asphalted.

The construction work on automatic telephone installations for Kabul, Mazare-Sharif, and Herat, the cable duct for the Kabul, and channel systems for Kabul, Pule Khumri, Kunduz, Farah and Herat have progressed in accordance with the plan. About 95 per cent of this work has been done.

The fiscal position of the country in 1345 was satisfactory. Reported public revenues increased by Af. 320 million over the year 1344 (1965-66). Public expenditures increased by Af. 746 million over 1344.

The important factor in this was the increase in domestic and foreign debt service payments. Such payments increased from Af. 286 million in 1344 to Af. 500 million in 1345. Development expenditures in the government budget increased by Af. 80.6 million.

The financial deficit in the year 1345 amounted to Af. 138 million. This represents a continued declining trend compared to the first years of the Second Plan.

A decrease of Af. 60 million occurred in the money supply during 1345 because of the decline in private demand deposits and the termination of some government projects.

In domestic trade the Department of Weights and Measures were established in the Ministry of Commerce to provide reliable standardization and to record statistical data for various agricultural and industrial products. Its purpose is to analyse the economic problems and the factors related to the decline of prices and saturation of commodity markets.

In foreign trade there were increases in the volume of some important and traditional export items such as karakul furs and oil seeds. The export of cotton increased by 28 per cent. Exports to the barter zone exceeded those to the free exchange zone during 1345. Total import of goods also increased.

The level of employment in 1345 rose significantly in industry and construction compared to the previous years. Almost 3,900,000 persons were employed in various economic fields during 1345. The economic activities of women were at a minimum level.

# Agriculture and Irrigation

Afghanistan has attempted during 1345 to raise and improve agricultural production on the basis of the introduction of scientific procedures studied in the previous years. Efforts was concentrated on training of technical personnel, agricultural surveys and investigations, introduction of modern tools, equipment and methods, extension services in seed improvement and quality of production, and introduction of better breeds of cattle and poultry. To improve private farms, a quantity of fertiliser was made available. Efforts will be made to effectively follow up what has been accomplished.

## *Vocational Institute Project*:

At the Institute of Vocational Training 470 students have been trained in various fields such as veterinary studies and animal husbandry, irrigation, statistics and agricultural economy, forestry, pasturage, agriculture and silkworm raising.

The graduates are of two levels, intermediate and secondary, and are trained in the laboratories and farms of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Zarantoon of the Defence Ministry, and the Kabul meat packing plant. This training is under a well-defined program supervised by professors. At the end of the academic year 1345, examinations were held, as a result of which 125 secondary and 110 intermediate students have been considered for employment by the Ministry. Also, a number of students have been admitted to the Veterinary School.

## *Agricultural Productivity, Extension Services, and Research Farms*

In this area Af. 3.5 million, including $ 6,300 were allocated. To raise agricultural productivity, especially that of wheat, the introduction of better seed varieties, use of chemical and animal fertilizers, distribution and use of machinery and equipment, and efforts to reduce plant disease were undertaken.

The Ministry of Agriculture took charge of the wheat project in 1345. That year 89,000 seers of improved wheat seed was imported and 75,700 seers of the seed were distributed over 19,600 jeribs in the valleys of Nangarhar and Helmand, in Ministry of Agricultural farms, and, on a contract basis, to interested private farms in the provinces of Kabul, Logar, Maidan, Parwan, Kapisa, Jozjan and Herat. The expected production from this cultivation in 1346 will be 1.1 million seers of sowable improved seed, which will be distributd for autumn planting in various areas. Also, investigations are being conducted in various areas of the country concerning improved seed.

17,000 jeribs of land in the valleys of Nangarhar and Helmand and in other areas have been planted with locally produced seeds. Wheat production in these areas is 850,000 seers. To improve the soil for increased production 284,000 seers of chemical fertiliser have been distributed at half cost to farmers in various regions. Over 200 water pumps have been imported and put to use by farmers, which has also increased wheat production. $ 40,000 seers of sowable wheat seed has been cleaned by machine, and other 6,000 seers of wheat seed produced on un-irrigated lands has been distributed to farmers. The above activities will increase wheat production during 1346 by 4.5 million seers or 28,000 tons.

To familiarize farmers with the use of chemical fertilizer and improved seed, 1,200 demonstration plots on private farms were established. Also, to demonstrate better methods of cotton and sugar beet cultivation, 107 extension service employees were active in various provinces. They have guided and assisted farmers' in better methods of irrigation, plowing, use of fertilisers, and use of modern agricultural tools and equipment.

To these ends 180 cotton demonstration plots were established in Baghlan, Jozjan, Fariab, Balkh, Kunduz and Herat and 38 sugar beet demonstration plots were established in Baghlan, Pule Khumri and private farms in other areas. As an incentive to cotton farmers, the price of cotton was raised by Afs. 8.5 per seer. Also extension service officials have from time to time observed the picking, collection and delivery of cotton and sugar beets, cooperating with the farmers. 280 seers of improved cotton seed have been imported and cultivated for increase. In 1345, 59,000 tons of cotton and 56,943 tons of beetroot were delivered from northern and western provinces to the Spinzar Company agencies in Herat and Balkh, and to the sugar factory.

To increase potato production, 45, potato demonstration plots were established in the province of Kabul, Ghazni and Maidan. Chemical fertilizer was used on these plots.

To promote the use of modern agricultural equipment 100 tractors were purchased from the USSR. These tractors were brought by technicians from Tashguzar to Mazare Sharif where they were assembled for distribution. Also 200 water pumps were purchased from the Siko Co. of Pakistan and were distributed in the Katawaz area. 200 Fergusson brand tractors were imported from England, and after 150 were assembled, they were distributed at cost to farmers on a 5-year installment buying plan.

On Farmer's Day a number of outstanding farmers and livestock holders were given cash prizes totalling Afs. 1,179,000 and prizes of 11 tons of sulphur, 602 cases of silkworms, 50 improved karakul sheep, 810 packages of vegetables, 100 chickens and ducklings, and 1,000 apple and peer trees.

During 1345 there were considerable effort to raise barley production for cattle, fodder. Two qualities of barley, Roger and Fronter, were investigated, cultivation conditions relevant to productivity were studied, and it was decided to raise both varieties on an area of 200 jeribs in Kabul and in the provinces. Other investigations of domestic barley to determine disease and insect resistance and adaptability are proceeding on the farms of Abdul Khel in Nangarhar province. 20 varieties of foreign barley were supplied by the F.A.O. for this project. Experimental barley production on the Ali Abad farm has produced 200 seers. Barley supplied by the F.A.O. is presently under study on the farms of Shesham Bagh.

Rice cultivation is widespread in Afghanistan, but since most varieties cultivated are unsatisfactory from the view point of productivity, resistance to disease, and stem thickness, investigation of domestic and foreign rices is necessary to find more suitable varieties. To this end 60 varieties of light and heavy foreign rice and 2 varieties of Laghman rice have been placed under study. Also, chemical fertilizer has been applied on rice demonstration plots, stimulating an increase in productivity of 45 %.

Intensive investigation of 12 varieties of corn, Afghanistan's third most important crop, is proceeding on the farms of Darulaman. To further increase improved corn experimentation, 73 jeribs have been cultivated on the farms of Pooza-e-shan, Kohkaran, Badam Bagh and Binihesar. 130 sweet, wilosher and kolh varieties were cultivated and satisfactory results were obtained with the use of chemical fertiliser, with production amounting to 1875 seers. One quality of Mexican corn was found to combine satisfactory physical characteristics with a productivity of 50% above that of domestic corn. It has been cultivated for seed production so that it may be studied more thoroughly.

Intensive activity in the field of fruit and vegetable improvement is underway, including experimentation. To increase the supply of improved seed, 28 pounds of assorted vegetable seeds, 840,000 young vegetable cuttings, and 320,550 trees were planted or distributed in Kabul and the provinces. Demonstration gardens have been established by the Ministry of Agriculture. During 1345, Afs. 39,700,000 and $ 26,000 were spent on research and achievement of production targets.

Due to varying climatic conditions, fruit and vegetable studies are being conducted not only for quick growth, productivity increase and use of fertilisers but also for adaptability and resistance to disease and other causes of loss. To increase the variety of available vegetable seeds, sweet potatoes, watermelons, tomatoes, eggplants, ground pistachios, pumpkins, carrots, sweet and red peppers, white onions, yellow spanish onions, mint, red raddish, lettuce, beans, cauliflower, and other vegetables were cultivated with good results. The above vegetables were cultivated with a view to quality comparison, production increase, reaction to chemical and animal fertilizers and resistance to disease and climatic differences. 40 seers of seed representing 23 varieties of vegetables have been obtained from the farms of Badam Bagh, Sheesham Bagh, Pooza-e-Eshan and other central and provincial farms.

100 varieties of tomatoes, 67 of red peppers, 6 of pumpkins, 12 of onions, 24 of potatoes, 23 of watermelon, 14 of melon, 16 of cucumber and 14 of beans, both local and foreign, were placed under study, of which 13 varieties of tomatoes, 3 of red peppers, 2 of watermelon, 3 of cucumber and 3 of beans were selected because they gave markedly better results.

638 seers of improved watermelon, pumpkin, bean, red pepper, red raddish, carrot and tomato seeds, were obtained from central and provincial farms and will be used for reproduction. To increase the supply of seed of plants of industrial importance such as soybeans, sunflowers, sugar beets, cotton and cane sugar, these plants were placed under study. 11 types of sunflower seed were cultivated in various places on a total of 15 jeribs, industrial and oil yielding plants were placed under study on the farms of Pooza-e-Eshan, Sheesham Bagh, Darulaman and Badam Bagh. On the Sheesham Bagh farm the sugar beet varieties Rosebred and Ditrot were cultivated and seedlings were obtained which will be sent to other farms for reproduction and distribution. 136 seers of sugarbeet seeds were produced on the various farms and 900 varieties of winter sugar beet from the Federal Republic of Germany, Poland, and England were studied in Sheesham Bagh farms. On the farm of Abdul Khel, cane sugar variety 419 is cultivated on seven jeribs for reproduction and study to determine proper fertilization techniques.

### *Green Corps Projects and Forests*

More than 2.5 million trees and 9.2 million sapplings have been planted on farms in the capital and provinces. 1,350,000 trees were distributed from nurseries to the public and various institutes. Eight jeribs of land were cleared and levelled by tractors. An irrigation system for olive saplings in Pakthia province was supervised. More than 6,000 trees were planted on the hills of Matunbaha and Jaji Maidan.

120 olive trees and 180 Turkish saplings were planted on Matunbaba hill.. The olive trees of Obes atabria and its seeds of Olia capateadia variety have given good results. The irrigation and supervision of Eucalyptus trees was conducted in Nangarhar province. 153,000 flowers in plaster sacks were grown in Karakuli and Sheesham Bagh. Out of 50 eucalyptus seed varieties cultivated in 6807 sacks, 1283 sacks produced growth. Of the seed varieties only the variety Ponsepardrasei has given good results. 14 seers of seed were collected from such trees as acacia, tanobre, mornan, leftak, etc. The grounds were ploughed, levelled and prepared for planting. A large quantity of seed was collected by the Green Corps and experimentally cultivated. This includes 140 kilo-grams of Alps ped'lion pizal from the farm in Baghlan. Different varieties of fodder were also gathered from collections for investigation. Expenditures on the Green Corps and forestry during 1345 were about Afs. 12,200,000.

*Silkworm Nursing:*

To develop the silk industry, 700 cases of breeding silkworms were despatched to 13 stations with satisfactory results. 2,598 flats of commercial eggs and 532 seers of developing cocoons were produced and sold. 85 jeribs were levelled by tractors, ploughed and ditched for mulberry planting. Other mulberry planting was done on a number of farms. Worm cases produced by the ministry's silkworm nurseries now number 11,396. Each case weighs 12 gms. Also 2,917 cases of commercial cocoons were produced by private organisations. The total number of cases held by the Ministry is 12,313. To meet the needs of silk worm users in Herat province some 2,000 cases of 25 grams each containing commercial cocoons were imported from Iran. 11,000 domestic mulberry trees were transferred from Balkh to the mulberry nursery and moe than 1,000 Japanese mulberry trees were sent to Ghazni province. Expenditures on the silkworm project were Afs. 2,827,000.

*Improvement and Breeding of Livestock*

To increase and improve good livestock breeds, foreign and improved domestic breeds were crossed and selected. During 1345 the sperm of different breeds of oxen was inseminated in 166 cows. The pure Friez to pure Friez cattle of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th breeds was artificially inseminated. Also the sperm of sure Kandahar breed to Kandahar and Kunary breed and the pure Kunary to Kunary breeds were inseminated. So far 71 calves have been born. Artificial insemination has given satisfactory results. 175 cows were inspected and 75 to 80 per cent were found to have undergone artificial insemination satisfactorily. Also during 1345, 126,188 kilograms of milk and 626 kg of butter were produced and sold to the public at fixed prices.

To increase better breeds of fish, 45 carp were distributed to special hatcheries, where a satisfactory amount of eggs was produced. One million inseminated trout imported from Bulgaria were placed in incubations after which the offspring were transferred to nourishment ponds. When the weight of each had reached 50.7 grams, 800,000 were released into Kargha Dam lake. Another 150,000 were kept within the station for investigation and observation. The average weight of these trouts has now reached 360 grams each, demonstrating that Kargha Dam lake is suitable for trout raising.

Investigation is continuing in improving sheep breeding, concentrating on karakul wool quality on the farms at Chemtala, Murghab and Kohkaran. 901 sheep have been artificially inseminated and 264 lambs were born of Herat Ghiljayee, karakul and Arab breeds. From 727 sheep on the farm 402 kilograms of wool were obtained. To further increase experimental breedings, 1857 rams, lambs and karakul sheep have been placed under study on the Pooza-e-Eshan farms in Baghlan. Wool samples obtained from karakul sheep are being classified for laboratory study and 305 newly born lambs have been photographed and identified. During the second round the karakul sheep have been yielding 564 kilograms of wool.

In response to public demand and Ministry of Agriculture plans 85 families of station bees were sold and 78 seers of honey were obtained. 175 families of bees were purchased from Italy for reproduction. This shipment reached Kabul in Mizan 1345.

6,728 Leghorn and Hampshire chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys were obtained. Of this number 2,205 were taken to the Binihesar farm for reproduction. To extend better chicken breeds 4,523 birds were distributed to farmers and to the public. Expenditures on the livestock improvement and reproduction project in 1345 were Afs. 12,900,000 and 33,000.

### *Livestock Preservation*:

1,800,000 head of cattle were inoceculated against various diseases and 1,700,000 head were treated against internal and external parasites. Also 2,400,000 doses of vaccine were produced. Due to scarcity of fodder in Jozjan, Fariab, and Badghis, 115,000 seers of oil seed extract were distributed at cost to livestock holedrs in these provinces. Expenditures on this project were Afs. 4,143,000.

### *Plant Preservation*:

Preservation and preventive measures were performed as planned. In the provinces of Kabul, Kapisa, Zabul, Parwan, Badakhshan, Kunduz, Baghlan, Nangarhar, Balkh, Jozjan, Kandahar and Herat, 2.5 million bearing and unbearing trees were sprayed against spiders, and 230,000 trees were sprayed with DDT powder against plant diseases.

Cotton, sugarbeets and vegetable farms in various provinces were sprayed with insecticides and 19,000 seers of sowable wheat seed and sugar beets were subjected to anti-rust treatment. The storage capacity for treated material is 49,000 cubic metres.

Locust control was conducted on an area of 200,000 jeribs in Baghlan, Kunduz, Balkh, Jozjan, Herat and Badghis. A survey of desert locust was performed in the southern parts of the country. Expenditures on this project were Af. 2,685,000.

### *Agricultural Statistics*:

Under the preliminary agricultural statistical survey 15 provinces were surveyed at the village level. Results of the survey will be used in preparing the 3rd Five Year Plan projects. Expenditures on this project during 1345 were Af. 2,353,000.

*Small Irrigation Projects:*

1. Bakhtiaran Project: With the completion of this project 4,000 jeribs will be irrigated in the woleswali of Dehsabz in Kabul. The project consists of 11 kilometers of canals, and construction of a concrete diversion dam with water control facilities 90 meters from the Kabul River. The total volume of canals and headworks is 55,000 cubic metres. Eighty per cent of the excavation is completed and the project will be in operation in the near future.

2. Shahrawan Project: Shahrawan Canal in Kunduz irrigates 200,000 jeribs. Due to high water in the Amu River the headworks of this canal were damaged and a portion of the canal was clogged with sand earth. Survey and design of this project have been completed and excavation and related work is 50% complete. Water is now flowing in the canal. In this project, the construction of a concrete headwork, spillway, 18,500 cubic metres of cleaning, 45,000 cubic metres of excavation, 9000 cubic metres of concrete structures and reinforcement of remaining parts of the headwork and spillway will be started at a time when the water flow in the system can be temporarily stopped.

3. Enjeel Canal Project in Herat Province: This project is designed to supply drinking water to the city of Herat and irrigate 50,000 jeribs of land. The canal breaks at a place called Bande-Raigee several times each year during floods and rainy seasons. A dam is to be constructed from store chips and reinforced concrete and will have a water gate. The length of the dam will be 30 metes and the spillway will have a capacity for the flow of 60 cubic metres per second. The needed excavations total 3000 cubic metres, 600 cubic metres of reinforced concrete and seven tons of steel rods will be used.

4. Joy Nau Project in Herat: This canal is subject to flood damage and 60,000 jeribs of land annually suffer losses due to breaks in the canal. A flood passage route consisting of a culvert across the creek will be built from concrete. For this structure 75 cubic metres of concrete and 850 cubic metres of reinforced stone work is required. The length of the culvert is 20 metres, its width is 2 metres and its capacity is 10 cubic metres per second. Excavation required is 25,700 cubic metres. The project is now completed.

5. Glu Oshtor Project of Herat: This project consists of construction of a culvert on the Joy Nau in the flood control portion of Glu Oshtor canal. The length of the diversion barrage is 100 metres, width and height are 2 metres and 1.8 meters respectively and it is made of concrete. The survey and blueprints for this project are completed and construction will begin in the near future.

In Urozgan province the survey and maps of a canal route, reinforcement of effluence works and headworks of the flood routes of canals of Alchine Sina and Musazai, the canals that receive water from the river Tireen were performed. The canal of Alchien is 3,300 jeribs, its length is 10 km, and the canal's capacity is, 1.5 cubic metres per second.

In Nangarahar province the survey and design of the headworks of the 12 km. Koma canal, which will provide water for 25,000 jeribs, are completed. Survey, repair and extension of the Karim canal are completed. It will supply water for 5,000 jeribs, of which 3,000 will be supplied by gravity and 2,000 by water pumps.

*Khurram Canal in Kapisa:*

The survey and design of the headworks of the Khurram Canals in Kapisa have been completed. Cinstruction work will begin when water will temporarily not be needed by farmers. This project consists of constructing the basic headworks and improving 18 kilometers of canal. The canal will have a capacity of six cubic meters of flow per second, and will provide water for 8,000 jeribs.

In Fariab province the survey and design of the Altibolok diversion dam has been completed.

Other projects whose survey has been completed are; Nagy and Agmosjed canals in Kunduz province; Chenghorage, Quamarag and Kohchena canals in Baghlan province; Doband, Siah, and Safed canals in Jozjan province. Preliminary surveys have been performed for a few other canals in other provinces.

Expenditures met from the budget for the survey and construction of the canals amount to Afs. 12,226,000. Also the people's assistance and foreign aid were used in these projects.

### *Kapisa Khoja Canal*

The headworks of the Khoja canal are often damaged by floods, thus cutting off the water supply to other land. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has started to improve this canal with headwork construction, flood routing structures, bridges and new excavations over a distance of 17 km. and improvement of existing canals over 25 km. The head work consists of 400 cubic metres; 300 metres if covered canal, and over 25,000 cubic metres of stone work reinforced with cement. Water control gates are used.

The construction of 2 bridges, 6 flood routes, and 75 meters of culvert was done with reinforced material. Excavation for this has been 65,000 cubic metres. When the project is completed, 8,000 jeribs of old land as well as 8,000 jeribs of new land will be irrigated. Expenditures on this project during 1345 were Af. 4,000,000.

### *Kelagai Project:*

In this project a diversion dam on the Kunduz River with a height of 6 meters and length of 169 meters, of which 81 meters is concrete and 88 meters earth filled, is under construction. In conjunction with a 19.5 km canal the project will irrigate 5,650 jeribs of land. 65 per cent of the construction work on the dam is completed, and 400 meters of canal have been excavated and reinforced. Expenditures have been approximately Af. 7,000,000.

### *Bande-Serdeh Ghazni:*

This dam is located 37 kilometers southeast of the city of Ghazni, at a place where the Jilga River passes a narrow valley with a mound on the right and a small hill on the left. This dam is to hold winter and spring flood water of the Jilgah river for irrigation of an area of 13,000 to 15,000 hectares of land in Andar, diversion network was completed.

The volume of the works performed during the year 1345 are mentioned as Ghazni. The dam begun in 1339 is still under construction. In 1345, part of the follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Steel & concrete | 521 | " " |
| 2. Stone work | 9,785 | Cubic metres |
| 3. Earth-filling | 57,531 | " " |
| 4. Blasting | 53,230 | " " |
| 5. Excavations | 53,230 | " " |
| 6. Supply of stones | 6,190 | " " |
| 7. Supply of gravel | 1,100 | " " |
| 8. Supply of sand | 1,795 | " " |
| 9. Supply by means of bulldozer and shovel and loading on trucks | 47,860 | " " |
| 10. Concrete of (B.G.T. 75) quality | 177 | " " |
| 11. Steel of stairs & doorway and round bars and girders | 123,400 kg. | |
| 12. Assembling of girders | 27,500 kg. | |
| 13. Leveling by means of graders | 11,000 | Square metres |
| 14. Creek excavations | 3,000 | Cubic metres |
| 15. Installation of pipes and the barrels welding works for Sardeh creek | 304 | Cubic metres |

The expenditures for the project in 1345 amounted to Af. 15 million.

## Water and Soil Survey Authority

*Project of Kabul and Harirud Valleys*

The topographic work on the area of the experimental farm in Bagrami and the survey of its canals were completed and now the studies on the agricultural conditions of the area are being performed. Expansion procedures for the farm have been accomplished.

98 per cent of the mapping of the Kabul Valley has been completed by the joint efforts of the Department of cartography and the Water and Soil Survey Authority.

*Water Survey*

Detailed studies of the Panjsher River, including geological and hydrological surveys, have been undertaken. Drilling operations were carried out at one of three proposed sites for a dam. In addition the hydrological, engineering, geological, economic, energy and hydraulic status of the site areas were studied.

It is anticipated that the canals of Kamery and Shewaky and the deep wells drilled in that area will be used as sources of water for irrigation purposes. Also investigations of the subsurface waters near Bagrami have recently been completed.

A survey of soils in the Kabul River Valley has been completed, and one is in progress in the Harirud area.

A number of machines and tools were disposed for use on Panjsher River farms. Preliminary network for irrigation was designed.

### *Soil Surveys*

A survey of soils in the Kabul River valley has been completed, and one is in progress in the Harirud area.

The agronomic and agro-economic investigations in the Kabul valley are underway. About eight per cent of investigations of the demonstration pilot farms of this project have been completed.

The preliminary activities for preparing development plans for Parwan province have been completed. Rock samples that were obtained by drilling to various depths have been sent for laboratory analysis to the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

Drilling to study hydro-geology on the Hari Rud canal has reached a depth of 70 meters and drilling for rock samples at the Cavgan dam site has reached to 45 meters. The expenditure in 1345 on these projects amounted to Af. 3,275,000.

### *Water and Soil Survey Project in the Northern Region*

Topographical, engineering, geological, soil survey, agronomical and agro-economical studies are complete and hydrological surveys are underway in the Kokcha, Kholm, Sar-e-pul, and Qaissar areas. During 1345, expenditures for these projects were Af. 954,000.

### *Subsurface Wattr Project*

Experts and counterparts have performed geophysical and hydrological investigations in the Moqor area and activities are now underway in the area between Kabul and Charikar. The hydrological group in this project has continued in-investigation of subsurface water phenomena including underground streams and wells, and a number of wells have been drilled. The two groups are cooperating to produce a hydro-geological map of the area.

The main irrigation canal from the Kabul River is considered part of this project. Water samples are being analysed to determine their chemical and physical characteristics.

A well for the Pule Khumri textile plant has been completed, and another well for the city of Baghlan is being dug. The drilling of a 65 meter exploratory well at Istalif and the 80 meter Guldara well is proceeding.

Another 72 meter well with a flow of 95 liters per second had been drilled on the site at which the textile plant of Herat will be built. At Khair Khana pass a 60 meter well has been drilled and at Chilsetoon a well has been surveyed.

In addition to the investigation of well water and subterranean streams in the Bagrami and Pimeenar plains areas, the survey and levelling of karezes man-made underground streams) has been performed from the Bagram road to Sarai Khoja.

Hydrological work in the provinces of Laghman, Herat and some areas of Kabul has been completed. An experimental pumping station at Kolola Pushta in Kabul city has been established. A well of military division 71 at Ghani Khail in Nangarhar province has been drilled to depth of 80 meters, with a flow of 5 liters per second. Its water temperature is 28°C.

The drilling of 40 m. well in Bagrami to supply water for the Pule Charkhi workshops has been completed.

Surface water in the Kabul area has been studied to determine the watertable level and the water's chemical and physical qualities. 350 water samples were obtained and analysed.

In 1345 expenditures on these projects were Af. 2,582,000.

### *Panj and Amu River System Projects*

Topographical work and hydrological drilling in different areas where climate permits are underway, including geological drilling on the south bank of the river. In survey work, 300 regions between Takht-e-Qubad and Kaemaguzar have been mapped. Surveys have also been completed in Zarkashan, Takht-e-Qubad, Kokcha, Semati and Anjoman.

The seismographic stations in Kabul, Kunduz and Faizabad are making studies and are recording earthquakes and tremors.

Laboratory analysis of water and soil samples continues. One group of topography is busy in Dasht-e- Jurm plain area, and another in the Takht-e-Qubad area.

The hydrological studies of the Panj and Amu river system will investigate water flow and sedimentation. Further studies are being done on the tributaries of the Panj that have their source in Afghanistan. A brief survey of 20 places on the river has been recently completed.

Expenditures on these projects in 1345 were Af. 2,920,000.

### *Kunduz-Khanabad Project:*

A preliminary survey of the Kunduz-Khanabad area at a cost of Af. 455,555 has been completed and submitted to the proper authorities. A request for funds has been made to the U.N. Special Fund for a detailed survey of the region.

### *Hydrological Projects*

Hydrological activities such as flood water measurements have been pursued in various areas. Proposals for more detailed and widespread studies are under consideration.

Water samples have been gathered from various rivers, studied to determine chemical, bacteriological and sedimentary qualities, and the results carefully recorded.

The maintenance works of the Qargha dam has recently been placed under the care of Water and Soil Survey Authority.

The construction if a hydrological station on the river at Tangi Ghoru, two stations in the first section of Behsud woloswali, one station on the Kunar River and another on the Sange Shab has been started.

It is anticipated that during the next two years 80 more hydrological gauges for instantaneous stream hight measurements will be established.

During 1345 expenditures on these projects were Af. 1,249,000.

# NANGARHAR VALLEY PROJECT

### *Leveling and Preparation for Cultivation of Land on Farms 1 and 3*

During 1345, 2,498 of 2,900 hectares of land on Farm 3 were prepared for cultivation. Trees were planted on 227 hectares.

An irrigation system opened on 1,010 hectares of farm 1. Irrigation and leveling work was performed in 13,637 hectares of land in and off the farms.

### *Agricultural Work*

Of the 32,000 hectares that have been levelled, irrigated and provided with drainage, 17,000 hectares are under cultivation. Of this, 12,000 jeribs have been sown with wheat and barley, 2,000 have been used for citrus gardens, 3,000 are used for olive and other tree nurseries, and 2,000 hav been distributed to private farmers.

During 1345 citrus groves were planted on 90 hectares on Farm 1 and 280 on Farm 3. Experimental sweet and sour orange groves were cultivated on 10 hectares of stony land on farm 1. Some one year old orange trees were planted in the nurseries of Farm 3 and in Samar Khel.

During 1345 sweet orange trees, grapefruit and other trees were repeatedly grafted and selected. 617 sweet orange and grapefruit trees and 50 other kinds of trees were selected for the above gardens.

Large trees were planted as wind breaks on an area of 50 hectares, 30 of which are in Samar Khel.

For the nursing and study of olives, a greenhouse with temperature control has been provided. In this project older grafts called "Yellow Eetel" are giving good results.

An incubator with a capacity of 39,000 eggs has started operation on the livestock farm, where improved breeds of cows and chickens are raised. To study more breds of livestock, milk cows and oxen from the provinces have been brought in. There are 118 head of cattle on the breeding farm, of which seven are breeding oxen, 87 are milk cows, and 24 are young oxen and heifers born during 1345.

### *Maintenance of Completed Projects*

To promote better use of agricultural and irrigation resources, reports have been prepared and systematic plans have been made on the basis of water flow and quantity information and belated technical considerations. During 1345, studies were made on improving canals and related facilities technically.

Repair and improvements were carried out on concrete structures, a tunnel and a spillway.

### *Electric Power Generation*

During 1345 17.4 thousand kilowatts were produced, indicating a two per cent increase over 1344.

Afghan technical personnel are trained systematically in 12 fields by specialists of the Canal Maintenance Organisation. During 1345, 27 out of the 164 technical personnel received specialised training in various fields.

Table of Approximate Development Expenditures by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation during 1345.

(Figures in 1000's)

| Project Name | Local and Foreign exchange in Afs. | Foreign Exchange $ |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Silkworm project | 2,827 | 1.2 |
| 2. Livestock Preservation | 4,143 | 11.0 |
| 3. Green Corps | 7,384 | – |
| 4. Technical Institute Project | 3,450 | 6.3 |
| 5. Forest Project | 3,817 | 1.0 |
| 6. Extension and Production Project | 3,996 | – |
| 7. Small Irrigation Project | 12,226 | 64 |
| 8. Project for Improvement & Increase of Livestock | 12, 889 | 33.4 |
| 9. Research Farm Project | 35,968 | 26 |
| 10. Statistical Project | 2,353 | – |
| 11. Plant Protection Project | 2,685 | 3 |
| 12. Reza Kohistan Project | 4,000 | – |
| 13. Kalagai Project | 7,000 | – |
| 14. Parwan Area Project | 1,430 | – |
| 15. Kunduz-Khanabad Project | 455 | – |
| 16. Subsurface Water Project | 2,582 | – |
| 17. Hydrology Project | 1,249 | – |
| 18. Northern Areas Project | 454 | – |
| 19. Kabul Harirud Project | 3,275 | – |
| 20. Panj and Amu River System Project | 2,920 | – |
| Expenditures on wheat are | 115,103 | $ 145.9 |
| Farm Project | Af. 114,843 | |

Note: Expenditures on wheat are included in those of the Research Farm

# Mines and Industries

During the year 1345, the Ministry of Mines and Industries concentrated its efforts particularly on the completion of power generation stations, the extension of power transmission lines and distribution networks, the exploitation of mines, and the promotion of natural gas export and use of materials in local industries.

This year's projects have been implemented as programmed.

The preparation of topographic maps of the whole country has created a working basis for the implementation of geological surveys and mine exploration and the eventual establishment of mineral industries.

## *MINERAL and GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS*

In 1345 the geological mapping staff worked in the area between Faizabad and Sharak. Their main objective was to determine probable areas of gold deposits.

They have also some topographical mapping in this area.

The exploratory work done thus far indicates that at the Vicador mine between Sharak and Faizabad, there is about 3.7 grams of gold per ton of rock. On the basis of this information, the gold deposit at the Vicador mines is estimated at 457 kilograms.

Gold deposits were also discovered in Zarkashan, Angory and Ghulam Khel Gerishtay in the provinces of Ghazni and Zabul. Gold has also been discovered in the alluvial rocks. Further plans include further explorations of gold in the mines of Zarkashan and those in the provinces of Ghazni, Zabul, Kandahar and Urozgan.

### *Coal Mine Explorations*

As a result of intensive exploratory work done in the coal mine of Masjid-e-Choubi, Herat province, coal deposit estimates climbed to 4,800,000 tons. These deposits plus those estimated at 200,000 tons in the main valley of Chall will be adequate for the establishment of a coal mining industry that could maintain a productive capacity of 100,000 tons per year.

### *Copper, Lead and Zinc Mines*

The existence of lead, copper and zinc minerals in the area of Darra Nur, Kandahar province has been confirmed. Preliminary studies indicate that these deposits will be exploitable but further exploration is planned.

Explorations have also been made in the mine of Feranjal, Ghorband woleswali, Parwan province. This mine is important for its deposits of barite, lead and zinc.

### *Lapis-Lazuli*

During 1345, 10300 kilograms of lapis-lazuli were mined from the Sar-e-Sang mine, Badakhshan province.

### *Hydrology*:

The Institute of Geological Survey accomplished the following activities during 1345

1) Made a survey of the Spinboaldak and Kandahar region, prepared hydrological and geological maps, and made chemical analyses of surface and subterranean waters.

2) Made studies of the water supply and chemical analyses of the water for Kandahar, International Airport and prepared hydro-geological maps of the airport and its vicinity.

3) Made a hydro-geological survey and an assay of water samples on both sides of the road between Kandahar and Spinboldak.

4) Made hydro-geologic and geophysical surveys of Khost and its environs and a hydro-geological survey of Chamkani and Yakubi districts of Pakhtia province, and prepared maps and analysis of the subterranean waters.

5) Made chemical analysis of subsurface waters of Pul-e-Charkhi region.

6) Completed subterranean water and hydrological mapping of the upper Logar area which will be coordinated with the survey projects of Bagrami and Shah Shaheed.

7) Completed hydro-geological mapping and subterranean water analysis for the region north of Kabul city between Khairkhana Pass and Utkhael.

8) Selected the location for drilling a well in Bagrami near the Abu Hanifa school.

9) Prepared and completed geological map of the whole area of Kabul, together with the hydro-geological department.

The expenditures of these projects totalled Af.18,505,000 in 1345.

The following gas and petroleum activities were carried out in 1345:

1) 8,639 meters of exploratory drilling in Mohammad Jhan plains, Qumshalee, Khojagogirdak, Angot, and Khojaborhan No. 8 and 9, was completed.

2) 17,927 meters of exploratory drilling was done in the Khoja Gogirdak region. The number of wells drilled in this locale is now 14.

3) 3,304 meters of construction drilling and 4,608 meters of trench digging in various parts of Tashgozar, Jargadaq, and the Mohammad Jhan plains were completed. In all, 35 wells have been drilled.

4) 1,565 meters of hydrological drilling was performed at Andkhoi, Qaramqul, the area of the Teacher's Training School of Mazare Sharif, Bakhtar Industrial Co., the civil airport, Haji Saleem Shah garden in the city of Akcha, the Joint Stock Co. and on the land of Ghulam Sakhi. In all, the wells were drilled in 9 places.

300 sq.km of geophysical, geological and geodetic mappings was done in the Tashgozar area.

Total expenditures for the above-mentioned projects during 1345 amounted to Af. 67,125,000.

### *Gas Pipe Line Project*

The accomplishments of this project, which includes the area from Sheberghan to the border of the Soviet Union are as follows:

1 91.5 kilometers of pipes, 800 mm. diameter, were laid.

2) 94 kilometers of pipes were unloaded at Keleft.

3) 94 kilometers of pipes were transported to the gas regions.

4) 405,000 cubic meters of earth and sand hills were leveled.

5) 60 km of connecting cables were extended.

6) Installations at three stations for adjoining purposes were strengthened.

7) 159 mm. gas collection pipes were installed at three stations.

8) 28,427 cubic metres of general excavation and digging were completed.

9) 159 mm. gas collection pipes totaling 14 kilometers were installed.

10) 38 poles for electric transmission lines were erected.

11) 933 meters of various sized pipes including canalization works, were laid.

12) 2397 cubic meters of building construction was completed.

Total expenditures of this project during the year 1345 amounted to Af. 57,380,000.

*Mazar-e-Sharif Petroleum Technicians' School*

The following progress in construction that begun a year earlier was made during the year 1345:

1) Building No. 1 was concreted, brick laid, and the floors laid. Altogether 3,500 cubic meters if work was done, and with that 20 per cent of the construction is completed.

2) 600 cubic meters of bricklaying, floor concreting and timber laying was done on the workshop of building No. 2. Work is 30 per cent complete.

3) 600 cubic meters of concreting, brick laying, flooring and timber laying in building No. 2 was done. Work is eight per cent complete.

4) Building No. 7 was concreted, bricks laid, flooring and timber work done. 1,900 cubic meters work was done for 18 per cent completion.

5) Building No. 4 was concreted, brick laid, floor laid and timber work done. 1,785 cubic meters work was done and 95 per cent completed.

6) Building No. 16 was concreted and brick laid. 74 cubic meters work is done for
The expenditures for this project in 1345 amounted to Af. 5,800,000.

*Chemical Fertilizers and Electric Power:*

Activities for this project for the year 1345 consisted of building construction, water supply, road building extension of electricity and telephone transmission lines, and the supply of materials and equipment for the factory.

1) Buildings for staff, a canteen, a workshop, a guard room and a 16-room barracks for workers were completed during this year. Still under construction are residences for the chief expert and other foreign specialists, a power generation hall and the 500 kw. capacity station, a cement storage room and a workshop for girder assembly and steel bar bending.

2) *Water Supply:*

a. 650 meters of water supply pipes in the net work was extended from the 51-meters deep well site to the staff building.

b. A water reservoir pool measuring 5 meters long, 3 meters wide, and 2.5 meters deep was constructed.

c. A water tank was installed on the tile-making machine. ater is obtained by means of water compressor plant from 20 deep wells excavted earlier.

d. canalization pipes of 100 mm. diameter made of cast iron have been extended from the staff buildings.

*Road Building*

a. 1500 meters of road, 20 meters-wide with 30 to 45 centimeter's thickness of gravel, were completed in the residential area and on the factory site.

b. A 588 meter road, 7 meters wide, located between the factory and the storage area, has been gravelled.

c. Telephone and power transmission lines have been extended between the factory site and the residential areas.

d. Electric power line extension has been completed between the workshop generator and the manager's office building, which is now fully electric.

e. 3,316 tons of factory equipment, 2,600 tons of cement, tools and materials, and 1,426 tons of Tashgozar and Ghori cement were supplied and transported to the fertilizer and electric power plants of Mazar-e-Sharif. In addition, 5,350 white poplar logs were supplied to the factory.

f. Five technical shops were equipped and established in the workshop building close to the carpentry shop.

g. The work on the stone chipping machine has been 95% completed.

Total expenditures for this project during 1345 amounted Af. 18,500,000.

*Pule Khumri Briquetting Plant Project:*

During 1345 the following was accomplished on this project:

1) The foundation work of the briquetting plant was started at the begining of the year and partially completed. Metal goods for constructing the factory were transported to Pule Khumri.

2) Later on in the year, 13 foundations were wire-meshed, concreted, bolt-fixed and laid.

3) 120 meters of the west wall of the factory was constructed. 500 tons of asphalt necessary for the factory was brought.

The assembly and actual building of the factory will start in the near future.

The expenditures on this project in 1345 amounted to Af. 1,300,000.

*Darra-e-Suf Coal Mine Project*

The progress made in this project during 1345 is summarized as follows:

1) *Mine*:

a. Total excavation in blocks No. 1 and 2 measured 4,083 feet in length. Iron and wood supports were installed.

b. 14,000 tons of coal and 7,150 tons of stone and other foreign matter were mined.

c. As work progressed in blocks 1 and 2, air pipes and water pumps were installed.

d. Railway tracks were laid in the tunnels of blocks 1 and 2.

e. 45 supporting pillars in blocks 1 and 2 and other tunnels were repaired.

f. Inblock No. 2 a large diesel hoist machine has been installed and put into operation.

g. A yard for storing of coal hauled from the tunnel has been constructed at the entrance of block No. 2. Stone tunnel, Public parks in the mine area and along the path of the first block to the extent of 150 meters have been leveled and sand and gravel applied.

*Tansportation of coal:*

a) 56.25 tons of coal has been transported to the factory.
b) 44.75 tons of powdered coal were transported to the briquetting factory and to the Mazare Sharif prison.

*Construction and Maintenance:*

a) A building was constructed from sand and mortar in block No. 2 to house a hoist machine.
b) The main road that connects the mine with Darrae Suf has been repaired by bulldozer.
c) Repair of the road between the mine and Tange Jaheen has been completed.

The total expenditures on this project during 1345 amounted to Af. 2,700,000.

*The Taluqan salt mine project*

The activities for this project during 1345 included the transportation of building and raw materials, repairing and construction of buildings, storage areas and garages, and leveling of flooring.

In 1345 expenditures for the project were about $479,000.

*Carpentry work project of Chagha Sarai:*

The carpentry work project of Chagha Sarai was initiated the first of the year with the technical assistance of the French Government. It is now 90 per cent completed.

Total estimated expenditures were Af. 4,000,000.

*Hydro-Power Project of Naghlu:*

This, is the largest hydro-power station in Afghanistan, was commissioned and inaugurated in Jauza, 1345. The final stages of its construction were completed in 1345.

The present capacity of this station is 67,000 kilowatts, with the future installation of the fourth turbine, it will be 90,000 kilowatts.

The expenditures on this project during 1345 were Af. 257,400,000.

The following are the major statistics of the project:

1) Montage and concrete work- 210,900 cubic meters
2) Cementation -44,200 cubic meters
3) For completion of the above two items more than 68,600 tons of cement, 3,040 tons of steel bars and a large quantity of other materials were needed.
4) An average of 4,438 workers were employed.
5) Simultaneous with the completion of the hydro-power project of Naghlu, power transmission lines were extended from Naghlu to Kabul.

*Power distribution Network in Jelalabad:*

Since the power management project of Nangarhar province is at the implementation output. However receipts from processing, meter installation, and electric power services were Af. 600,128.

With the extension of the city power supply, network the general power management of Nangahar increased its maximum output and extended its distrubution to such important institutions as the University of Nangarhar, the new clinic and civil hospital of Nangarhar, the Nangarhar Teacher's Training School, the Nangarhar jail, the Monopoly Storages, the ice manufacturing plant in Jalalabad, the timber cutting machines, and to other national and state buildings.

In addition, it has provided electricity for shops and dwellings of a large part of Jalalabad.

Two old transformers of 50 and 60 kilowatt capacity have been sent to Breshnakot for repair.

Expenditures on this project during 1345 amounted to Af. 1,600,000.

*Power Transmission Line Extension Project Baghlan-Kunduz:*

9

Construction on this project as begun during the last quarter of 1345. Its preliminary stages were completely implemented as follows:

1) Despite adverse climatic conditions 185 pits for concrete pillars were excavated. Each of them was 9 meters long, 4 meters wide, 3 meters deep, making a total volume of 13,320. cubic meters. About 62 per cent of this work has been completed.

2) The number of cement pillars made from round steel bars, has increased, making a total of 1,070 pieces. 85 per cent of the work has been completed.

3) 880 concrete pillars have been made. The work is 80 per cent complete.

4) 400 concrete pillars were installed in excavated pit and the pits filled. 52 per cent of this work has been completed.

5) 150 pillars were mounted completing 45 per cent of the job.

6) 7,500 meters of transmission lines were extended. Work is 88 per cent complete.

7) Construction work on the substation at Baghlan has been completed with the following installations:

a) Tower to ground wiring for the substation,

b) A 35-kilowatt transformer; and

c) Automatic switches of 35 kilowatt and 6 kilovolt capacity. 85 per cent of the work on the Baghlan substation has been completed.

8) The construction work on the Kunduz Substation is continuing. The site has been leveled with bulldozers and graders and filled with stone chips. The foundations for the transformer building and annexes have been started.

9) Since the path of the power transmission line crosses mountainous regions, some of which are not conducive to transporting men and supplies, a separate basic paved road, 600 meters long, was built to the worksite.

10) A workshop for the repair of tools and vehicles has been constructed

11) A carpentry shop to facilitate all carpentry work for the transmission line area and the substations of Baghlan and Kunduz has been built..

Expenditures of this project during the year 1345 amounted to Af. 5,900,000.

*The hydro-power Project of Mahipar:*

The Mahipar hydro-power station, about 40 kilometers east of Kabul city was completed and commissioned in 1345. The following work was done:

1) Concreting of the dam area, diversion channels, and the catchment basin was finished.

2) A bridge was constructed and extended to the dam.

3) The work on the canal for the outflow of impure water from the diversion tunnel was 50 per cent completed.

4) Digging and concreting of most tunnels have been finished.

5) Number 1 and No. 2 barriers against sand have been completed. The construction of steel structures for these barriers by the Worweis Company is continuing.

6) Cement mould pouring for the roofs of all tunnels has been finished.

7) The construction of the water tower for the vertical and horizontal tunnels has been completed.

8) The entrance gate for the water tower and its supporting wall have been built.

9) The construction work on the power house on the river and the work on the aerial switchboard have been completed.

10) The work of mounting transmission lines has been started by Siemens Co. including the following jobs:

a) Changes were made in the construction of Brishnakot and Saroubi electric stations;

b) The second distribution system of the Sarobi power station to Kabul has been 90% completed.

c) The Mahipar test line and the Sarobi-Kabul transmission lines have been 80 completed.

11) In the horizontal pressure tunnel 51 of the 66 meters of steel pipes have been installed.

12) The preliminary work on tunnels 1 and 2 is completely finished.

13) 75 per cent of the 180 m. long diversion tunnel has been concreted. A 250-meter diversion canal has been excavted.

14) Small concrete work and roof plastering of the main tunnels 1 and 2 have been completed. Also 25 per cent of the cement supports of main tunnel No. 1 and 7% of the boulders of main tunnel No. 2 have been poured.

| Construction statistics of Mahipar are as follows: | m3=cubic meters |
|---|---|
| Open pit excavation | 40,000 cubic meters |
| Excavations within the tunnel | 75,000 cubic meters |
| Concrete pourings on the surface | 25,000 cubic meters |
| Concrete pourings within the tunnel | 35,000 cubic meters |
| Iron wire Network | 1,400 tons |
| Mouldings | 71,000 cubic meters |

Expenditures in 1345 for Mahipar amounted to Af. 16,000,000.

### *Karkar and Ishpushta Coal Mines:-*

Generally the mining and construction activities of this project exceeded expectations in 1345 as detailed below:

1) In the coal mine of Karkar in 1345 the planned goal of mined coal was 110,000 tons. 103,000 tons were actually mined.

2) In the coal mine of Ishpushta, in contrast to the anticipated 30,000 tons for 1345, 43,000 tons were actually mined.

3) A total of 140,000 tons of coal was planned from these two mines during 1345.

However, the actual quantity of coal mined was 146,000 tons.

4) During 1345 the tunnels of the Karkar mine were extended by 1,077 meters as a result of coal mining in Ishpashta, the tunnel was extended 1313 meters as a result of mine exploitation and exploration.

5) The length of the tunnel in Doodkash mine at Karkar reached 348 meters.

6) For the welfare of the miners of the Karkar coal mine a public bath with a main hall and fireplace room has been built. This building is 25.7 meters long, 5.50 meters wide and 3.50 meters high. Its construction and plumbing work have been completed.

7) The main telephone line of Karkar and the extension between there and the mine of Dood Kash have been installed.

8) At the bottom of block number 9 the construction of a new block, called block number 10, has been completed.

9. 12 rooms have been constructed for the miners of Karkar.

Total expenditures for this project during 1345 amounted to Af. 2,700,000.

### *Bicycle Manufacturing Plant:*

The bicycle manufacturing plant accomplished the following during 1345:

It consists of three departments, mechanical, painting and assembling. Its monthly production capacity has increased from 300 to 500 bicycles. Since raw materials are not readily available and since presently the main efforts of shop city. However, when adequate supply of raw materials becomes available, it will do so. During 1345 750 bicycles Plastic Production Shop and 1,000 saddles were produced.

### *Plastic Production Shop:-*

The plastic plant has a 60 gram volume injection machine whose capacity depends on the shape and make of the moulds; an extruding which can produce one meter of 20 mm diameter plastic per minute; a machine for grinding surplus and trimmed material for reuse; and a hand machine to make bottle caps.

In 1345 the Plastic Production Shop made sugar bowls, cups, glasses, and caps for various sized bottles.

### *Glass Manufacturing Plant:*

During 1345 the furnace of the glass factory, which can handle 150-300 kgs. of raw material at 1200 cc., made sugar bowls, serving bowls, ash trays, salt and pepper shakers, and candy dishes.

Production increased over 1344. 1345. expenditure. came to Af. 1,674,952.

### *Pule Charkhi:*

All construction on this workshop was completed in 1345 and was inaugurated early in 1346.

### *Cartography Project:*

The Institute of Cartography was established to prepare scaled topographic maps of various parts of the country. Mapping was done by the modern, inexpensive and efficient methods of aerial survey and photogrammetry. Depending upon specific requirements or natural factors, or both, on some occasions methods of surface mapping were employed.

During 1345 the institute worked in the following areas:

The aerial photography of 1,656 square kilometers of Kabul Valley was performed. 1,500 photos were taken at a 1/15,000 scale. These photographs were transferred onto 28 sheets on a scale of 1/10,000 with 2-meter, contours thus making topographic maps. Further, the remaining aerial photography work of the Hari Rud Valley, begun a year and a half ago, was completed.

The aerial photography of the Helmand Valley was printed on more than 800 sheets, either contactprints or enlargements depending upon requirement.

The printing and other work done by the reproduction section of the institute is summarized as follows:

1. All basic Afghanisan area maps at 1/500,000 and 1/1,000,000 scales, which are intended to be reproduced in colour have been enlarged to a 1 50,000 scale

2. 150 copies of each 1/50,000 and 1/100,000 scale map were printed and reproduced under the training program for staff members.

3. 1/10,000 scale maps of the Kabul River Valley have been produced in four different colours in accordance with the contract concluded with the Water and Soil Survey Department.

4. Colored maps of Afghanistan with 1/3,000,000 and 1/2,000,000 scales indicating natural resources and roads; black and white geological maps with various scales; colored maps of 1/25,000 scale photomosaics; the colored map of Kabul city, and the photomosaic map of the city of Herat have all been printed and reproduced.

In addition, about 30,000 maps of different scales have been printed for various government departments and institutions.

About 120,000 aerial photos in different scales were printed and delivered to the Water and Soil Survey Department.

Finally about 50,000 tabulations and reports have been printed for use by various departments of the Ministry of Industries and the Cartogriphic Institute.

*Geodetic Section*:

The first and second degree triangulation of the Salang has been completed. The line of triangulation between Mazar Sharif, Delaram, Herat and Kushk has been completed and engineering calculation are in progress.

The total triangulation of grades 1 and 2 completed by the end of 1345 has a length of 1,290 kilometers, an average width of 25 kilometers and covers area of 32,000 square kilometers. The total length leveled on the first grade is 2,760 kilometers.

The work of mapping the place names of the country, which was contracted with the American Fairchild Company, was completed and the names that were entered on the maps were dispatched to the United States for completion. The company has prepared and sent to Afghanistan some 1,000 maps with a 1 50,000 scale, and 150 maps with a 1/100,000 scale. The remaining maps will be sent to Afghanistan before January, 1968.

Place naming on maps of 1/500,000 scale and 1/1,000,000 scale and all other maps which will be necessary in future years is completed. These maps are now at the disposal of the Cartographic Institute.

Af. 700,000 was spent for the work done by the Geodetic Department, including the salaries and wages of Cartographic Institute personnel.

### *Transportation Department*

During 1345 the following activities were carried out by this department:

(1) A workshop for maintenance and washing of cars was constructed.

(2) Two storage buildings for tools were constructed in the general Directorate of the Transport of the Ministry of Mines and Industries. Both buildings have concrete roofs.

(3) The reinforced cocrete stairways of the storage shop, the repair shop, the grease and lubricating shop and the car wash shop have been tiled.

During 1345 Af. 4,000,000 were spent by this Department.

### *Jangalak Technicum Project:*

This technicum is designed to accommodate 700 student. During 1345, Af. 24 million were spent for:

| | |
|---|---|
| concrete pouring, | 1,770 cubic meters of |
| excavating, | 21,390 cubic meters of |
| earth filling and | 2,690 cubic meters of |
| levelling. | 35,700 square meters of |

In addition, iron frame mounting and plumbing were done in some parts of the building.

### *List of Expenditures of Ministry of Mines and Industries Projects*

| | | Afghanis |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Natural Gas Export Pipe Line | 57.417.928 |
| 2. | Karkar and Ishpushta Coal Mines Project | 29,009,456 |
| 3. | Jalalabad City Electric Distribution Network | 1,606,770 |
| 4. | Pule Khumri-Kunduz Power Transmission Line Proj. | 5,850,000 |
| 5. | Natural Gas Exploitation Project | 36,215,779 |
| 6. | Chemical Fertilizer and Gas Power Plants | 18,461,000 |
| 7. | Naghlu-Kabul Electric Power Transmission Line Project | 9,822,083 |
| 8. | Mahipar Electricity Project | 16,060.445 |
| 9. | Transportation Development Project | 4,000,000 |
| 10. | Taluqan Salt Mine Project | 478.750 |
| 11. | Coal Briquetting plant | 1,282,616 |
| 12. | Darra-Suf Coal Mine Project | 2,719,500 |
| 13. | Mineral Survey Project | 18,505,453 |
| 14. | Petroleum Exploration Project | 30,909,027 |
| 15. | Petroleum Technicum Project | 5,840.115 |
| 16. | Kabul Industrial Region | 1.674.952 |
| 17. | Jangalak Technicum Project | 18,505.453 |
| 18. | Pule Charkhi Workshop Project | 68,214,758 |
| 19. | Naghlu Electricity Project | 2.573.755 |
| 20. | Cartography Project | 389,800 |
| 21. | Chagha Sarai Carpentry Work Project | 1,753,748 |

# Ministry of Commerce

The activities of the Ministry of Commerce during 1345 were directed toward improving the sorting, packing, cleaning and marketing of the country's export items through the Karakul, economic analyses and the standardization of weights and measurements .

## *Karakul*

The Karakul Institute was established in 1344 to improve the quality of karakul pelts through better processing and sorting. In 1345 the institute carried out effective programmes pursuant to these ends and conducted studies to promote better presentation of karakul at foreign markets. 1345 expenditures of the institute amounted to Af. 3,100,000

## *Weights and Measures*

To enhance domestic trade and overcome difficulties in business and commerce, the Department of Weights and Measures was organised during 1345. The purpose of this department is to create a uniform system of weights and measures for Afghanistan which will conform to the international metric system. The following steps in this direction were taken in 1345.

Six graduates of the 12th grade of Esteqlal secondary school were admitted to a training course early in 1345 in which they learned the metric system and then began work on obtaining statistical samples and making technical tests of weights under the supervision of foreign specialists.

Weights and measures established by international law were prepared and issued to the Jangalak factory. The stamps and seals required for marking the weights and measuring devices were made with the joint cooperation of Jangalak factory and the government mint after the shapes of the seals were selected and legal procedures were developed.

The seals were used at the time of testing weights, but it was found they were not durable. To remedy this situation negotiations were carried out with several foreign countries for seals and stamps with adequate durability.

Some 300 sets of weights according to standards of the international metric system have been manufactured and delivered to the Kabul Muncipility and many have been distributed to the bakery shops in the city. Af. 692,000 were spent for this project.

## *Economic Analysis*

To conduct economic studies on the factors that influence local prices and the sales of exported products abroad the Department of Economic Analysis was organized in 1345 as a part of the Ministry of Commerce.

The department performed studies on better ways of presenting export items to foreign markets, on the basis of which the Ministry of Commerce has taken steps to improve the quaity of such goods as fruits, wool, carpets etc

The expenditures of this department in 1345 were Af. 143,000.

# Social Services

Social service activities performed during 1345 in education rural development, Public Health Welfare, construction and in cultural progress for raising the people's living standards and by enlightening the peoples minds by the media of radio and press. Performances in the field of such activities are described as follows:

## Ministry of Education

Activities of the Ministry of Education involved primary, secondary and vocational education, the central administration, the Women's Welfare Society, and the Museum. In 1345, the museum was transferred to the Ministry of Information and Culture. More schools than anticipated were opened.

The development budget for the above projects was Af. 114 million, of which Af. 69.409 million were spent on five programs, with 91 per cent used for construction and 9 per cent for supplies.

*Primary Education*

Remarkable progress was made in primary education, and goals wert exceeded in some cases.

*Newly established schools in 1345*

| Name of Province | New rural schools | Change from rural to primary schools | New Primary Schools |
|---|---|---|---|
| Urozgan | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Badghis | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Bamian | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| Badakhshan | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Baghlan | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Balkh | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Parwan | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Pakthia | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Takhar | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Jozjan | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Chakhansoor | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| Zabul | 9 | 1 | 2 |
| Samangan | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Ghazni | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Ghor | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Fariab | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Farah | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| **Kabul** | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Kabul city: for boys | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| for girl | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kapisa | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Kunduz | 5 | 0 | 2 |
| Kandahar | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Kunar | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Laghman | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Logar | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Nangarhar | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| Herat | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Helmand | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 181 | 46 | 32 |

From 1344 to 1345 the number of rural schools increased 13 per cent from 1,222 to 1381 with an enrollment rise of 2 per cent from 84,512 to 87,892.

The number of primary schools increased 10 per cent from 656 to 724, with an 11 per cent enrollment increase from 273,525 to 305,579.

*Building Construction and Supplies:*

Despite a tight budget, the Ministry of Education accomplished primary, middle, secondary and vocational school construction work in various provinces of Afghanistan.

| Province | Primary Schools | Middle Schools | Secondary Schools | Vocational Schools |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pakhtia | 14 | 7 | 6 | 2 |
| Parwan | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| Ghazni | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Fariab | 1 | 3 | 1 | — |
| Kunar | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| Baghlan | 1 | 3 | 1 | — |
| Kunduz | 2 | 3 | 1 | — |
| Balkh | 1 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Mazare Sharif | — | — | — | 1 |
| Laghman | 1 | 2 | 2 | — |
| Jozjan | 3 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Kandahar | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |
| Kabul Province | — | 4 | 1 | — |
| Kabul city | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Kapisa | — | 3 | — | — |
| Bamian | — | 2 | 1 | — |
| Samangan | — | 2 | 2 | — |
| Wardak | — | 5 | 1 | — |
| Farah | — | 2 | — | — |
| Helmand | — | 1 | — | — |
| Takhar | — | 3 | 1 | — |
| Nangarhar | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Badakshan | — | — | 2 | — |
| Chakhansoor | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Herat | — | — | — | 1 |
| Total | 28 | 49 | 29 | 20 |

Af. 20 million were allocated for development expenditures in secondary education of which Af. 13.159 million has been spent.

Construction expenditures were Af. 11.227 million, and Af. 1.769 million have been spent on supplies, making a total of Af. 12.996 million.

*Vocational Education*

During 1345 the sum that was allocated for vocational education was spent on existing schools.

*Buildings*

Funds allocated for vocational school construction during 1345 were spent on construction of teacher training schools in Kandahar, Herat, Nangarhar, Mazare Sharif, Parwan and Gardez and for secondary mechanical schools in Kabul, Khost, and Kandahar, agricultural schools in Darweshan, a vocational arts school in Kabul, and on the construction of Schools connected with IDA projects.

The teacher training schools are completed to the extent of 29 per cent in Kandahar, 40 per cent in Mazare Sharif, 45 per cent in Nangarhar, 36 per cent in Herat, and 5-10 per cent in Gardez. The building site was purchased for the school in Parwan.

Construction work on the secondary technical school the AIT was begun in 1345 by the American firm DMJM. The project is 50 per cent complete.

Seven vocational schools—a teacher training academy, an institute of technical teacher training for Kabul, the agicultural, mechanical and teacher training schools in Kunduz, and schools of agricultural and mechanical training in Herat—will be constructed as IDA projects. During 1345 building sites for these seven schools were purchased, and relevant blueprints are being made.

Progress on construction wrok on other vocational schools is as follows:

1. A mechanical school in Kandahar is 75 per cent complete.
2. A mechanical shool in Khost is 75 per cent complete.
3. A vocational arts school for Kabûl with dormitory was completed. An auditorium and a sales shop will be completed 1346.
4. The secondary school for Public Administration in Kabul is 80 per cent complete.
5. The mechanical school in Kabul and storage facilities for the foundry shop are almost completed and will be finished in 1346.
6. Princess Bilquis school is 80 per cent complete.
7. A few rooms of the teacher training academy were remodeled to provide training and laboratory facilities.
8. The new library reading room of Fakhrul-Madaris in Herat is 40 per cent complete.

A total of Af. 70 million has been allocated for building and supplies of vocational school projects of which Af. 43.359 million have been spent.

Construction and supply expenditures were Af. 40.321 million and Af. 889 million respectively, totaling Af. 41.210 million.

*Women's Welfare Society Project*

Af. 1.825 million were allocated for this society, of which Af. 444 thousand was for supplies. Af. 1.381 million were designated for construction of a movie house in Shahrara gardens but construction has not started because there was no map of the city.

*Central Project:*

Af.2 million were allocated. for this project of which 1.65 million were spent.

Construction and supply expenditures were Af. 40.321 million and Af. 1.825 millions and Af. 860 thousand were spent on supplies.

*Ministry of Education Expenditures during 1345*

| Project | Afghani Allocations | Afghani Expenditures |
|---|---|---|
| Primary Schools | 20,000,000 | 16,825,000 |
| Secondary Schools | 20,000,000 | 18,250,000 |
| Vocational Schools | 70,000,000 | 68,325,000 |
| Central Administration | 2,000,000 | 1,765,000 |
| Women's Welfare Project | 2,000,000 | 1,825,000 |
| Total | 114,000,000 | 106,990,000 |

# Kabul University

Construction work and supply of material and equipment for Kabul University in 1345 are outlined below.

A contract for the design and blue prints for mosque was made with the Maps and Designing Company of Bulgaria. Expenses for this were paid from the budgetary allotments for 1344 and 1345. The blueprints are ready for use.

Af. 6,000,000 were allocated for the construction of an annex to the gymnasium in the budget of 1344. A further allocation of Af. 3,790,911 was made in 1345. Af. 4,390,911 have been paid to the Kohsar Construction Company with the understanding that the total cost of the annex will be Af. 5,439,529. The remaining sum of Af. 1,043,618 will be paid from the budget of 1346.

Repair of the tomb of Sayed Jamaluddin has been contracted with the Kohsar Construction Company at a cost of Af. 1,507,800. Af. 100,000 of this has been paid from the budget for 1345, the remaining Af. 1,407,800 will be paid from the budget of 1346.

Construction of seismographic station was completed as planned at a cost of Af. 781,600.

Kabul University has contracted with the Kohsar Construction Company for the construction of a farm for the College of Agriculture. The buildings will cost an estimated Af.1,749,783 of which Af. 524,930 has been transferred to the company's account as an advance payment. The remainder will be paid upon completion of 70 per cent of the work.

Af. 10,000,000 was the anticipated construction cost of the Medical College of Nangarhar. Af. 4,947,818 were spent, of which Af. 3,323,818 was spent during 1345.

In addition, the High Court Building was purchased from the Ministry of Justice for Af.3,700,000 for use by the Medical College of Nangarhar. Necessary repairs were completed in 1345.

To complete the construction of recreation grounds, Af. 1,316,597 were transferred to the account of Kabul Municipality.

From the total allocated sum of Af. 100,000 for construction of generation rooms Af. 47,714 have been spent. The project is somewhat less than 50 per cent complete.

Construction of the student cafeteria was finished. Af. 740,274 were spent.

From the equipment allocation of Af. 2,150,000 English and Dari typewriters, electric and manual calculators, beds, tables, armchairs and office furniture were purchased to meet the requirements of the various departments of the university.

Af. 500,00 of an allocation of Af. 1,000,000 were spent on material and equipment required by 80 newly admitted students to be used in the dormitory, administrative and supply division, for teaching and in laboratories. Of the remaining Af. 500,000 a sum of $ 11,037 was transferred to the account of the Royal Afghan Embassy in Bonn with which surgical material and equipment will be purchased.

*Kabul University Expenditures during* 1345:

| Project | Afghani Allocations | Afghani Expenditures |
|---|---|---|
| Building Construction | 18,850,000 | 18,616,3777 |
| Supplies and Equipment | 2,150,000 | 1,570,513 |
| Equipment for Colleges | 1,000,000 | 999,976 |
| Total | 22,000,000 | 21,195,866 |

### *College of Medicine*

The allocation in 1345 for spending by the College of Medicine and pharmacology was Af. 2 million. The activities of the medical college are disussed below.

### *Autopsy Laboratory*

During 1345 the Autopsy Laboratory performed about 200 autopsies on bodies of those who met death from murder, doubtful causes, strangulation, traffic accidents etc.

The Bio-chemical laboratory in addition to its regular student lab. work and other teaching activities, made 2,748 inspections and analyses for hospitals and medical institutes, some for disease. Four books written by the staff were published.

Some 1800 specimens were sent to the Anatomy and Pathology Laboratory for analysis and report from the hospitals and the autopsy lab of the medical colleges, Ebni Seena Hospital, the maternity-child clinic, Wazir Akbarkhan clinic, and clinics in such cities as Kandahar and Jalalabad. The Department of Pathology also provided 3000 slides for the acetology course in the College of Medicine.

*The Laboratory of the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine*: In addition to teaching the laboratory cooperated with the Ministry of Public Health by providing practical experience to the Rural Development Program, health center doctors and to those who visited the department, and by assisting in the preparation and drafting of laws.

The Department of Bacteriology carried out 1,059 experiments and tests for various diseases, helpful for diagnosis and disease control.

The staff of the Depatment of Anatomy has placed at student disposal two volumes which they translated and edited.

In addition to the practical experience gained by the students by performing metabolism and electrocardiograph tests in the Department of Physiology laboratory, results were obtained from 60 electrocardiograms and 30 metabolism tests in 1345.

### *Pharmacological Laboratory*:

Drugs are analysed to determine toxicological indications for clinic patients and for aiding in criminal cases. 90 analyses were made in the labortory, each requiring several days. $ 5,000 worth of modern equipment was supplied in 1345. The staff compiled a manual of medical formulas

Publication Department of the College of Medicine and Pharmacology

In addition to the magazine Afghan Tebbi published quarterly 3,800 copies of medical books by Gestetner and 6,000 sheets for teaching purposes were prepared.

### *College of Pharmacology*

The College of pharmacology centered its major activities for 1345 in five laboratories.

### *Bacteriology and Parasitology Laboratory:*

Experiments are performed in the Bacteriology and Parasitology Laboratory for courses in microbiology, parasitology, hematology, zoology, etc. Tests are made for evidence of parasites for in-patients and out-patients. In 1345 the following number of tests were performed:

| | |
|---|---|
| for Xerpus, | 210; |
| for Imglestum | 5; |
| for Tinea | 6; |
| for Termcosiphal | 14; |
| for Cheghdia | 15; |
| and for Emireb | 16. |

### *Pharmacological Laboratory:*

The major activity of the Pharmacological Laboratory is to investigate tablets, pomades, etc. During the year 1345, it was determined practical to add this phase of study to the curriculum. In addition, the laboratory made qualitative and quantitative analyses of compounded medicines produced by civil and military clinics.

### *Medicinal Herbs Laboratory:*

A major contribution of the Medicinal Herbs Laboratory during 1345 was the establishment of a museum of medicinal herbs. More than 100 samples of medicinal herb seeds collected from various parts of the country were placed in the museum and also cultivated by the laboratory staff. Most of these have grown and have been of practical scientific value in teaching students.

### *Analytical Chemistry Laboratory:*

In 1345 the Analytical Chemistry Laboratory received some surplus equipment and material from the Medical College.

### *Toxicology Laboratory:*

Generally the Toxicology Laboratory receives anything sent in for autopsy examination During 1345 about 30 poison samples were analysed by this laboratory As with the Analytical Chemistry Laboratory, equipment and materials for this laboratory were supplied by other laboratories of the College of Medicine through the developmnt budget.

### *Table of Expenditures of the College of Medicine during 1345:*

(1) Pharmacology Laboratory;
Purchase of laboratory equipment
and 100 items of chemicals from the Plumber Institute of London. $2,500.00
Purchase of various pharmacological items and chemicals such as alcohol, medical cotton, gas, tubes, busher glasses and Phormaline from domestic sources

|  |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| of the general medical depot and city drugstores, totaling 120 items. |  | Af.24,514. |
| Purchases for equipping of laboratory |  | Af. 80,000. |
| Subtotal |  | Af. 104,514. |
| (2) Bacteriology Laboratory |  |  |
| Purchase of foreign chemicals, drugs, and laboratory equipment such as microscopes, slides and sterilized materials |  | $ 1,500.00 |
| Purchase of domestic equipment and materials, such as calorimeters, thermoses, etc. |  | Af.145,000. |
| Furniture for the laboratory: desks, chairs, stools, etc. |  | Af.25,000.00 |
| Subtotal |  | Af. 170,000.00 |
| (3) Autopsy Laboratory: |  |  |
| Purchase from domestic sources of photographic equipment, flash lights, laboratory parts and utilizable chemicals such as alcohol, oxylol, cotton, gas, etc. |  | Af. 80,000.00 |
| (4) Anatomy Laboratory |  |  |
| Purchase from abroad of a supply of plastic skeletons, human organs, and ten pharmaceutical drugs. |  | $ 1,500. |
| Purchase from Italaf of utilizable drugs, cotton, gas, laboratory equipment for mummification of corpses, for construction of a dessication well and for equipment of a workshop. |  | Af. 370,000.00 |
| (5) Preventive Medicine Laboratory |  |  |
| Purchase from domestic sources of drugs and equipment such as alcohol, cotton, tables, chairs and shelving. |  | Af. 90,000.00 |
| (6) Pathology Laboratory |  |  |
| Purchase from abroad of drugs for staining cross sections and of meterials and equipment such as Mieraton, and Eetaph. |  | $ 2,000.00 |
| Purchase of domestic drugs and of equipment for the museum i.e. special shelves from Jangalak foctory. |  | Af. 99,911.00 |
| (7) Biochemistry Laboratory |  |  |
| Purchase from abroad, of microscopic and electrical instruments necessary for analyses. |  | $ 2,500.00 |
| Drugs and instruments for laboratory use were purchased from the Depot, as was furniture such as desks, and shelving. etc. |  | Af. 65,700.00 |
| (8) Physiology Laboratory: |  |  |
| Purchase of electrocardiograms from abroad. Utilizable chemicals such as alcohol and chloroform were purchased from the General Medical Depot, as was furniture such as desks, chairs and shelving. |  | Af. 200,000.00 |
| Total Sum | $ 10,000 | Af. 1,180,125.00 |

*Medical College Expenditures, year* 1345:

| Allocations year 1345 | Expenditures year 1345 |
|---|---|
| Af. 2,000,000 | Af. 1,960,000 |
| $30,000 | $10,000 |

*Kabul University Health Institutions*

The Health Institutions of Kabul University have purchased materials, equipment, and increased their electrical power supply.

1345 *Kabul University Health Institution Expenditures*

| 1345 Allocations | 1345 Expenditures |
|---|---|
| Af. 1,958,100 | Af. 2,647,902.80 |
| $23,000 | $26,706.63 |

## Polytechnic Institute

The Polytechnic Institute was established to meet the demand for technically educated people in communication, industry, city construction, mines, dams, and canals. The institute should reduce the need for foreign experts by training Afghans as engineers and architects above the level of Licence (B.A.).

The training program was arranged so students pursue theoretical studies in their first years, then follow a somewhat longer period of practical training which will include practical assignments in some of the national projects.

The institute can provide laboratory facilities for 1500 students simultaneously. The equipment and materials for these labs have arrived in Kabul and are being installed.

Among the departments of the Polytechnic are: housing construction, factory and road building, dams and canals, mining and mineral exploitation, exploitation and purification of natural gas, and generation, transmission and distribution of electric power.

It is also planned to open for the ninth grade graduates a special technicum for the three branches of construction. Such graduates were admitted and they will be trained for four years before working as assistant architects.

The main dormitory will accomodate 1,500 people. An emergency health center, a modern laundry, a kitchen, and movie house for 900 are planned.

Seventeen professors provided under the USSR's technical assistance program and a number of local professors will teach at the Polytechnic. A residence has been constructed for 96 professors and dependents, and may be expanded in the future.

*Specifications and Data for the Kabul Polytechnic Institute for* 1345

The institute is located on the west side of Kabul in the Speen kilie area at the corner of the Silo road that goes to Bagh-e-Bala Mina and towards Qargha. The buildings and grounds occupy an area of 53 hectares.

The Polytechnic has the following colleges:

College of Electrical Power
College of Construction
College of Mineral Surveying
College of Construction
College of Petroleum and Gas

The following especialisations will be studied:

1) Factory construction and professional construction
2) Hydrotechnical studies (electric power stations and water storage dams)
(3) Road construction
(4) Electric power distribution
(5) Geology and Mineral surveying and exploitation
(6) Exploitation of mines
(7) Exploitation of petroleum and gas
(8) Technology of exploitation and purification of petroleum and gas.

The total number of students will be 1125 and the construction workers, needed will be 300.

The main lecture building in which students in all fields study for three years is a 3 story structure having two lecture halls each with a capacity of 200 students. There is another set of three lecture halls each of which can accomodate 100 students. There is also a library, physics and chemistry laboratories, examination and project making rooms and classrooms, all of which are 78 rooms each one ranging in area from 18 square meters to 200 square meters. The volume of the building is 44,000 cubic meters and the land area covered by it is 3,600 square meters.. The finishing touches are now underway on this building, and two 120-capacity rooms, have already been put to use.

The laboratory buildings are used by students in their last two years The building has 100 rooms varying in area from 18 square meters to 400 square meters. The students take vocational courses in the laboratories. The area covered by the building is 2,940 square meters and its volume is 44,000 cubic meters. Its construction has been completed, and the finishing touches are now underway.

The combination gymnasium, conference hall and cinema building is for student meetings. The 22x32 meter building may be used for almost every sport. It has facilities for standard olympic games, a large movie screen, mobile stage shows, or a concert performance, plus the necessary auxiliary rooms for changing clothes and other purposes. Its seating capacity is 900. The volume of the building is 20,000 cubic meters and the area it covers is 1340 cubic meters. Framework and concerte construction on the building has been completed and work is progressing.

The kitchen and dining hall with a capacity of 400 will be used for serving hot and cold food to students and teachers. Also, the hall may serve as a restaurant in the evening. The sales room has an area of 600 cubic meters. The building has a kitchen, refrigerators and other food storage facilities. The building will be two stories high and round. It will cover an area of 2,290 square meters and have a volume of 10,600 cubic meters. Finishing touches and decoration are now going on.

Five four-story dormitory blocks will accomodate 1,200 students. Each block will have 60 rooms for a total of 240 persons, with a one-story wing that will contain clubs and study rooms, telephone rooms, a health center, a barber shop, electrician, shoemaker and tailor shops. The total area covered by the five blocks is 6,300 square meters, and the total volume is 61,800 cubic meters. The first block is now in use by students and training staff, and the next two blocks are undergoing finishing touches and decoration. The first floor of the second dormitory block has two bars

Six three-story buildings which will house teachers, professors, and their families are under construction. A professor with his family will have an apartment consisting of a living room, 3 bedrooms, a dining room, a kitchen and terrace with a total area of 90 square meters. A single Professor will have an apartment of 24 square meters. Of these six buildings, one is for Soviet professors. Three of the buildings are at various stages of the decoration process. The area covered by each building is 670 square meters, and the volume of each is 6,050 cubic meters. Total volume for all 6 buildings is 36,300 cubic meters.

A 15X25 meter swimming pool with locker rooms is planned, but construction has not started.

All buildings at the Polytechnic are equipped with water supply, drainage system, ventilation, illumination high voltage electric power, internal telephone system, radio receiving antennas, gas destribution system, compressed air outlets where necessary, and elctric clocks.

The central heating system for the Polytechnic uses four high pressure tanks. Its area and volume are 645 square meters and 5,400 cubic meters respectively. The construction is completed and installation work is proceeding.

The laundry building, now in the decoration stage, can handle 300 kilograms of clothes daily. Its area and volume are 500 square meters and 2,800 cubic meters respectively.

A garage for capacity of six vehicles and an open-front structure to house other means of transportation have been constructed.

All buildings at the institute are designed to withstand an earthquake of magnitude eight. The frame work of the buildings is of single unit steel and concrete design, and the ceilings are of prefabricated perforated concrete panels produced by the Housing Factory. Materials used are similar to those in the study blocks: 3 story mosaic panels incorporating biton gas as heat insulation. The windows of the study blocks and terrace have a single glass rubber seal, and those in student and professors' residence quarter have a double seal. The roofs have internal drainage provisions and four layers of tar and asphalted card-board and surfaced asphalt paper. *A thin lyer of white pebbles reflects most of the potentilly damaging solar radiation.*

Construction of sports fields, football fields and other recreation grounds has started.

It has been proposed to plant 2,500 fruit trees and bushes on an area of 10 hectares at the Polytechnic.

Two deep wells have been drilled for drinking water and other water requirements, and a pumping station under construction. Waste water from the institute will be purified and led to the kargha stream by a facility that is now almost complete.

15,000 square meters of asphalt are planned for the institute.

The construction of secondary buildings at the institute started in 1343, and in four months the administration building, the concrete mixing installation, the iron bar spinning installation, carpentry and other workshops and storerooms were constructed.

With the completion of these buildings it was possible to begin construction of Institute buildings early in 1344.

During 1344 there were 27 members and Soviet specialists working on the construction. In 1345 this number increased to 527. In 1344 and 1345 the number of Afghan technical employees was 156. Soldier labourers numbered 600 to 1344, and were increased to 900 in 1345.

By the end of 1345, Af. 128 million had been spent on the construction of the Institute, 70 per cent of the work has been completed.

1345 Polytechnic Institute Expenditures

| Allocations | Expenditures |
|---|---|
| Af. 64,990,000<br>$ 50,000 | Af. 63,739,989 |

Note: Actual allocations for 1345 were Af. 50 million and $ 50,000. Later Af. 10,000,000 were transferred from the Rural Development budget and Af. 4,990,000 was transferred from the Ministry of Public Works.

# Ministry of Public Health

The activities of 1345 were generally concentrated on the completion of un-finished projects and beginning construction on several health facilities.

The construction of the 55-bed Civil and Women's Hospital of Baghlan was strted in the year 1341 but left unfinished for lack of funds. During 1345 the construction was finally completed. The hospital will be soon inaugurated early in 1346.

The 50-bed Civil Hospital of Gardez, Pakthia, was inaugurated on Mizan 19, 1345.

The 10-bed hospital of Zermat, Pakthia, begun in 1342 and was inaugurated Qaus 21 1345.

Construction of Alikhele Jaji 10-bed hospital and the 15-bed hospital of Urgoon was started in the years 1342 and 1343 respectively. In 1345 the work was 75 per cent complete.

The 20-bed hospital of Pule Khumri, started in 1343 was 81 per cent complete by the end of 1345.

The 25-bed hospital of Badakhshan, begun in 1341, was 87 per cent complete by the end of the year 1345.

The 25-bed hospital of Sheberghan, started in 1341 and was completed in 1345.

The 15-bed hospital of Bamian, begun in 1343, was completed and opened on Asad 12, 1345.

Construction work on projects that started in 1345 :- The hospital in Takhar and the one in Badghis—was 56 per cent and 27 per cent complete respectively.

Cornerstones laid during 1345 and per centage of work completed, were for 20-bed hospitals in Khanabad, completed 14 per cent; Assadabad Kunar 5 per cent; Tireen, Urozgan 30 per cent; Zarang Chakhansoor 65 per cent; Yaka Wolang 10 per cent; Aibak, Samangan 0 per cent; Laghman 6 per cent; Wardak 0 per cent; and Chaghcharan Ghor 0 per cent.

The corner stone was laid for a 100-bed children's hospital being built with the assistance of the Republic of India.

Corner stone for the new X-ray building at Ebni Seena was laid. Construction is under way. Medicine and supplies, physicians and personnel were sent to the new health-centers in Khoja Ghar, Andarab and Moqur.

Mobile health units were sent to a number of remote regions in the Hazarajat and Badakhshan.

An emergency clinic annex at Wazir-Akbar Khan hospital was built in 1345.

1345 Ministry of Public Health Expenditures

| Project | 1345 Allocations | 1345 Expenditures |
|---|---|---|
| Badakhshan | 2,004,996 | 2,003,799 |
| Baghlan hospital | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Pule Khumri | 1,256,000 | 1,256,000 |
| Sheberghan | 600,000 | 596,164 |
| Bamian | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| Gardez, Zarmat, Jaji | 4,500,000 | 4,491,062 |
| Urgoon | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Takhar | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Urozgan | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Badghis | 350,000 | 350,000 |
| Kunar | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Laghman | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| Chakhansoor | 500,000 | 500,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Samangan | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Khanabad | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| Dental clinic and Polyclinic | 1,527,004 | 1,527,004 |
| Equipment | 1,827,004 | 1,787,685 |
| Wardak | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| New X-ray installation | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Leprosy | 200,000 | 91,280 |
| Yak Wolang | 300,000 | 200,000 |
| Total | 19,100,000 | 17,052,994 |

Note : Af. 500,000 for the purchase of wheat and Af. 400,000 in the normal budget were transferred from the Zabul development budget projects.

## Rural Development

Rural development activities were expanded during 1345 to promote cooperation among rural people. The following programs were established in the areas of education, agriculture, and health:

| No. | Project | Province | No. | Project | Province |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ali Nagar | Laghman | 9. | Shenwar | Nangarhar |
| 2. | Saighan Kamard | Bamian | 10. | Chakhansoor | Chakhansoor |
| 3. | Katawaz | Ghazni | 11. | Ghorband | Parwan |
| 4. | Maiwand | Kandahr | 12. | Andarab | Baghlan |
| 5. | Urozgan | Urozan | 13. | Lal Sarjangal | Ghor |
| 6. | Jaghory | Ghazni | 14. | Behsud | Wardak |
| 7. | Teiwra | Ghor | 15. | Dakundi | Urozgan |
| 8. | Keshm | Badakshan | 16. | Farkhar | Takhar |

*Education*

Complex rural development programs require trained technical personnel at various levels. To raise technical standards in the programs, the following training activities were pursued during 1345.

Woleswalis are selected from the locality of each project, and are the link between the villagers and government technical personnel. In the past, woleswalis were selected from graduates of the sixth grade, and were trained for a year and a half. It is now intended to select woleswals from the graduates of higher grades, and train them for three years. During 1345, a total of 200 students were enrolled in training courses.

Village leader training camps were initiated in 1345. Trainees are to implement in the villages what is learned at the camp through discussions, lectures, audio-visual facilities, and demonstration.

75 village councils heads of Alishing, Alingar, and Khogyani met in Jalaabad for training in 1345.

To develop elementary education, primary schools with total enrollment of 1,522 were inauguarted in 38 places, literacy courses involving 542 students were opened in 29 places, and youth clubs graduated 2,026 students in five places and community centres were established in nine places in 1345.

*Women's Welfare*:

In the community development program much importance has been attached to improvement of family life and to the training of women and girls to facilitate participation in vital affairs and to improve their social and political position in society.

During 1345, a course was convened for 15 sixth grade girls from the Shewaki Project area where home improvement, cooking, tailoring, embroidery, child training and nourishment were taught. Subsequent work by these students in the villages provides an oppodtunity for greater participation of other women in development work.

A similar course for 15 students was undertaken in the Parwan Project, the graduates of which will be called on to help in the improvement of the condition of women. Women's welfare centers were inaugurated in a number of villeges during 1345. Included among such villeges were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Qeela-e-Ahmad Khan for | 16 women |
| Bagrami for | 16 women |
| Kamory for | 20 women |
| Qeela-e-Wazir for | 24 women |
| Shewaki for | 26 women |
| Chahar Asiah for | 6 women |

*Public health and Environmental Hygiene*

To prevent the spread of contagious disease and to protect the health of mothers, children and others a major health center and three secondary centers were established with a supply of equipment and drugs in those regions that are most in need. Health activities during 1345 are summarized below:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Inspected and treated patients | |
| 1. Inspected and treated patients | 276,201 |
| 2. Persons vaccinated against diesease | 180.503 |
| 3. Emergency cases treated | 7.728 |
| 4. Pregnant women treated | |
| 4. Prognant women treated | 11,598 |
| 5. Children benefitted by supply of milk, soap | 49,611 |
| 6. Mothers benefitted by supply of milk, soap | 10,024 |
| 7. Patient's benefitted by supply of milk, soap | |
| 8. Injections against disease | 55.562 |
| 9. Village properties sprayed with DDT | 1,615 |

In environmental hygiene, the following efforts have been made to safeguard wells, water distribution systems, improve toilet facilities and promote general cleanliness:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Latrine built or improved | 164 |
| 2. Wells dug and sterilized | 138 |
| 3. Pumps installed or repaired | 278 |
| 4. Cement blocks used | 2,600 |
| 5. Length of well pipe used | 100 m. |
| 6 No. of public latrines and washing places | 104 |

Duirng 1345 water wells in Qeshlak and Hafian were repaired and necessary pipe was laid. Drinking water supply projects started in 1345 are as follows.

The Sahak water supply project will supply driking water to 25,500 persons and can handle a 50 per cent population increase over the next 25 years, having a capacity of 86,400 gallons per day. The project was surveyed in 1343, and construction of the reservoir is now complete, as is the laying of pipe from the reservoir to the village a distance of 2.5 kilometers. A secondary distributive network has also been completed bringing the project to a level of 90 per cent completion.

Surveyed in 1343, the Darragai water supply project is one of the biggest water supply projects in the community development program. Water from the Shinkai well is conducted 5 kilometers to the large village of Darragai in a 4 inch pipe, by way of a reservoir. The population of the village is 5,000 and the capacity of the reservoir is 80,000 gallons. There is a distribution network within the village. The project is 50 % complete.

For the Shatto water supply project the well in the Yak Wolang project area has been sanitized by Department of Hygiene workers in cooperation with local people. This well supplies the village of Shatto, population 150.

The village of Zarin with 200 inhabitants is supplied with drinking water, as the sanitization of its well in the Yak Wolang project area has now been completed.

To promote personal hygiene, a hot water bath and laundry will be established in each of the villages.

Jangalak Factory has manufactured five sets of heavy duty high reliability water pumps, which have performed satisfactorily in the Shewaki project area. As a result UNICEF has ordered 400 such pumps from the Jangalak factory of local industry and promote better efficiency in water resources utilization.

The surveys of water supply projects in the project areas of Jaji Maidan, Kamdesh, Nouristan and the villages of Yak Wolang have been completed. Construction materials for these projects have been requested from UNICEF.

### *Agriculture and Livestock.*

Agricultural activities include demonstrations of chemical fertilizer, use of better equipment, seed cleaning, sterilization, distribution of better seed varieties, vegetable cultivation, and fighting plant and livestock diseases. During 1345, the following agricultural activities were carried out:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Seed cleaned for sowing | 18,254 seers |
| 2. Grafting and budding of trees | 17,750 trees |
| 3. Spraying of DDT powder and application of insecticides to trees | 135,048 trees |
| 4. Display of better agricultural equipment | 900 displays |
| 5. Planting and distribution of saplings | 548,533 saplings |
| 6. Treatment and injection of livestook | 60,772 head |
| 7. Chickens vaccinated | 6,550 chickens |
| 8. Experiments with chemical fertilizers | 1,526 experiments |
| 9. Number of public laterines and washing places | 398 pieces |

In addition to the above, 45 kilograms of honey were produced by 13 hives of bees.

### *Construction Activities*

Construction avtivities have concentrated on construction and repair of buildings and other facilities such as roads that are needed for project implementation. For administrative and health centers, a project to provide low-cost residences for the staff has been considered.

Construction activities during 1345 amounted to 1,323 kilometers of road construction repairs and 108 Bridge and culvert construction and repair jobs.

Other construction projects are described below.

The Noburja bridge on the Logar river was constructed during three months of

1345. Some 45 meters long, 4.5 meters wide, and 3 meters above the water, the bridge has a capacity of 10 tons, and will link the Shewaki-Kamari road with the main road of Logar and Qala Hassan Khan.

The Chamkany bridge, 26 meters long, 5 meters wide, and 3 meters above the water, with a capacity of 10 tons, was completed.

The Baraky Rajan bridge, now under construction, will be 32 meters long, 5 meters wide, and will have a capacity of 10 tons.

Four bridges in the project area of Jaji Maidan are under construction.

Repair and painting of buildings including the storehouse, at Gulzar training center, have been completed. The main corridor has been modified for use as lecture rooms, and five study rooms have been completed. Nine culverts have been built along the road to the center.

Repair and painting of existing buildings and addition of five garages and a bone laboratory, all of which are of cement and sheet iron construction, have been accomplished in the Shewaki project. Also, eight culverts have been added along the Noburja road.

The buildings in the Parwan project have been rapaired and painted.

The construction of a hospital garage storeroom, and hospital in Andar, Ghazni, is at various stages of completion.

The construction of the hospital, family houses, garage and storeroom for Wordak projects was started in 1345. The hospital has been completed as far as the ceiling, and the other structures as far as the main floor.

The construction of the hospital, family dwellings, garage and storeroom for Mangal project was started in 1345. The hospital building has been completed up to the ceiling, and the other structures as far as the main floor.

The construction of a hospital, storeroom, hospital, and garages in Tanni project was started during 1345 and is now almost complete.

A hospital whose construction was started in 1345 in the Yak Wolang project has progressed as far as the first floor.

The construction of a hospital in the Laghman project begun in 1345 has also progressed as far as the first floor.

The constrution of Shinwar hospital was started in 1345 and work has progressed as far as the ceiling.

*Local Organizations and Institutions*

Rural community development will be undertaken by establishing village councils, cooperatives, and social centers. The purpose is to promote effective participation in development projects and to make maximum use of human resources.

In accordance with article 110 of the national constitution,, village development councils will take an increasing role in development programs. A proposal for the formation of councils at the level of Woleswalis has been submitted to the appropriate authorities for enactment. Village councils inaugurated during 1345 are as follow:

| Project Name | Village Name | No. of persons |
|---|---|---|
| Shewaki | Kamary | 12 |
| Shewaki | Deh Kalan | 12 |
| Ishkashem | Shekhawa | 12 |
| Khugiani | Bahar | 12 |
| Khugiani | Haider kala | 13 |
| Urgoon | Sari Maidan | 7 |
| Urgoon | Bazak Nicka | 5 |

|  |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| Urgoon | Amizak | 5 |
| Urgoon | Wryna | 7 |
| Urgoon | Sultani Kharot | 5 |
| Tanei | Darragai | 5 |
| Nouristan | Daritan | 7 |

*Popular Participation in Development Programs*

Experience indicates that people are willing to participate in rural development and make significant contributions. Assistance during 1345 amounted to Af. 746,433

*Cooperatives*

Copperative councils in the villages to issue loans and supply agricultural materials will be highly instrumental in carrying out community development. During 1345, the Village Community Development Administration established cooperatives, as well as experimental and training societies in the Gulzar training center and the first and second Logar projects.

The administration has also prepared a draft of laws pertaining to cooperative societies which will be submitted to the appropriate authorities for enactment.

During 1345, graduates of the training center's cooperative courses established the following cooperatives and experimental and training societies in the Logar projects:

First Logar Project 91 persons held 13,600 shares in cooperatives
Second Logar Project 59 persons held 12,390 shares in cooperatives

*Rural Handicraft Industries*

To provide useful employment to otherwise idle rural people, the community development administration has set up a training, demonstrative, and productive carpentry workshop.

This first small industries workshop opened in 1337 in Qalai Wazir in the Shewaki village project, was devoted solely to production. Later the shop was transferred to the national training center so that it could be used for Wolesmal training. 200 Wolesmals now use the shop on a scheduled basis. The installation of two 60 kw generators is planned to aquaint students with modern methods of carpentry and to increase the productive capacity of the shop.

In 1340 a bone processing lab was started in Shewaki project on an experimental basis. The lab. processes animal bones into phosphate fertilizer by means of heat and pressure. Since the required raw material is abundant in villages and since the process is more economical than purchase of imported fertilizer, it has been decided by the rural development administration to establish a second stationary bone processing facility to supplement the existing mobile unit. This was initiated during 1345.

A demonstrative, training and productive tannery and leather processing establishment was set up in Parwan project. Tanning, an important and widespread industry, is presently hindered by unsetisfactory methods. To demonstrate modern methods and to train leather processing, a modern tannery was established in Charikar in 1343. Its bank deposits in 1345 totaled Af. 2,702.

Rural industries receive the protection of the rural Community Development administration, as well as assitance under the UN technical assistance program, which provides experts. One UN specialist, after a recent visit to 18 provinces, has submitted a report to the appropriate authorities, which hopefully will result in an agreement between the Ministry, and leave others in charge of the Community Development Administration.

Activities of the Tannery shop of Parwan Project in 1345.

| Lot Number | Cow and oxen skins | Sheep and goat skins | Tanners of less than 25 years old | Tanners of more than 25 years old |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 126 | 1506 skins | 4485 skins | 72 persons | 351 persons |

| Approximate Sale and other procedures | Cost of leather produced | Pure gain |
|---|---|---|
| Af. 218,582 | Af. 163,546.75 | Af. 54.755.50 |

*Foreign Assistance*

Ever since the establishment of the Community Development Organization foreign assistance has been received from the U.N. and other technical assistance programmes in the areas of rural handicraft development, cooperatives, local administration, women's welfare, agriculture, health, local hygiene, education, and training.

Foreign specialists have trained a number of young Afghans to carry on their work and a number of technical employees of the rural development organization have been given the opportunity to benefit from fellowships and leadership courses in foreign institutions.

The Asia Foundation, USAID and others have participated in supplying material and other assistance to community development projects. Foreign assistance received during 1345 were as follows:

In 1345 the United Nations provided 11 experts and 8 fellowships in rural development.

In accordance with the prevailing policies it has been decided to reduce the number of foreign experts, giving their jobs to young Afghan counterparts. It has also been decided to devote more funds to other aspects of projects such as physical changes and construction.

UNICEF Assistance During 1345:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Soap | 570 | cartons |
| Non-fat dried milk | 4000 | " |
| Full fat dried milk | 172 | " |
| Vitamins | 1020 | Boxes |
| Vitamins | 1,600,000 | tablets |
| Medicines | 322 | items |
| Medicines | 15 | cases |
| Motor vehicles | 4 | vehicles |
| Sanitation equipment | 97 | cartoons |
| Maps | 6,100 | items |
| Zinc pipe etc. | 15 | " |
| Equipment for sanitation projects | 85 | " |
| Kerosene operated projectors | 14 | " |
| Bicycles | 12 | " |
| Bent pipe joints and valves | 21 | " |
| Medicine (azo mazite) | 1000 | tablets |

| | |
|---|---|
| Tools for sanitation projects | 4 sets |
| Gate valves | 4 items |
| Iron zinc pipes | 3 " |
| Books | 1 box |
| Asia Foundation Assistance in | 1345: |
| Iron zinc pipes | 19 items |
| Typewriters | 1 " |
| Landrover car | 1 " |
| Books | seminar $ 4450 |
| Allocation for the training center | 379 volumes |
| For expenditures of students at the | training center Afs. 50,000 |
| USAID Assistance during 1345 : | |
| Power generators | 6 items |
| Chicken incubators | 25 " |
| *Rural Development Expenditures* | 1345: |
| 1345 Allocation | 1345 Expenditures |
| Af. 60,000,000 | Af. 37,876,688.27 |
| (including $ 40,000) | |

## Kabul Municipality

The four projects of Kabul Municipality that have received assistance from the Ministry of Planning are the survey and design of the master plan for Kabul, asphalting streets, lighting, and water supply.

During 1345 many locations in Kabul were surveyed and the establishing of Parks and transit roads was undertaken. Several avenues have been asphalted and street lighting has proceeded within budgetry limits. A supply system of sanitary water is planned.

The following is a brief outline of performance in the above mentioned areas:
A— The sum of Af. 1,393,545 and $ 12,350 making a total of Afs. 1,953,000 were allocated to the survey of Kabul during 1345. The following progress has been made.
1. The transit road at Sherbachaha Khiaban has been surveyed and the necessary demolishing is due to start, about January 1967.
2. Temur Shah Park is surveyed and demolishing has been completed.
3. The survey of Isteqlal Park is 50% complete and the appraisal of buildings to be demolished has been performed.
4. The survey of a transit road to Mohammad Jhan Khan avenue from Naqash is 20% complete.

B— Asphalting projects:

Af. 9,007,000 were allocated for road surfacing in 1345. The following progress has been made:
1. One km roadbed preparation and paving of Charahi Ansari road.
2. Two km roadbed preparation and paving of Temuri Watt road and surrounding roads
3. Two km roadbed preparation and paving of Shah Shahed Ave.
4. One km. roadbed preparation and paving in Karte Char and Karte Wali.
5. One km. roadbed preparatory and paving in Sherpur in front of Ansari ave. Six meters wide road has been paved with rolled, and is ready for asphalting along two km. of the airport road.
6. Roadbed preparation and paving of three roads leading to Temuri Ave. and one road Linking Seh Dokan and Baghe Qazi.

7. Three km. of roadbed preparation and paving of roads in Charahi Ansari and Shah Shaheed.
8. Asphalting of streets in Karte Seh.
9. Second layer asphalting on the road linking Guzargah and Karte Char.
10. Second layer asphalting of the roads in Deh Buri.
11. Asphalting of roads in the Jashen grounds and of the secondary road north of Delkusha Place.
12. Asphalting around Pule Kheshti mosque, repair of Jade Maiwand and the airport road.
13. Repair of five km. of other roads.
14. Asphalting behind Delkusha Palace. 581.5 tons of asphalt were used.
15. Asphalting in front of Shor Bazar Chaman; 367.5 tons of asphalt were used.
16. Repair of roads in Share Nau. 80.5 tons of asphalt were used.
17. Repair of Jade Maiwand. 119.5 tons of asphalt were used.
18. Repair and asphalting near the municipality building. 140 tons of asphalt were used.

C —Street lighting project:

The allocation for this in 1345 was Af. 540,000. Af. 62,178 went for purchase and installation of lighting equipment.

D. Water supply project:

The allocation for this project in 1345 was Af. 757,600 and $ 80,000 a total of Afs. 4,381,600. This amount was used to pay off loans for water supply equipment and for maintenance cost.

Expenditures during 1345 on projects under the Kabul Municipality:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Survey project: | allocation for 1345<br>Afs. 1,393,545<br>$12,350 | Total net allocation<br>Afs. 1,953,000 | Expenditures during 1345<br>Afs. 936,832 including<br>$1,333 |
| 2. Asphalting Project: | allocation for 1345:<br>Afs. 9,007,000 | | Expenditures during 1345<br>Afs. 7,479,049 |
| 3. Water supply porject: | allocation for 1345<br>Afs. 757,600<br>$80,000 | Total net allocation<br>Afs. 4,000,000 | Expendituresduring 1345<br>Afs. 3,140,818 |
| 4. Street lighting project: | alloction for 1345 | | Afs. 62,178 |

## Ministry of Information and Culture

Efforts were made to increase the participation of the people in information and culture. Development projects in 1345 to the extent permitted by the budget were as follows:

*Tourism*:

Increased tourism in Afghanistan requires the improvement of transportation facilities.

46 vehicles, two rooms for a transportation office, and a vehicle repair workshop were provided for in 1345.

Lack of a suitable site prevented the construction of transportation compounds and lack of funds prevented the purchase of two buses, the beginning of construction of a hotel in Bande Amir, and the construction of a large 200-room international hotel in Kabul.

### *Museum*

The restoration and preservation of relics is important to national consciousness and, through tourism, to the economy.

About Af. 500,000 were spent in 1345 on the projects discussed below.

Af. 200,000 were spent to complete the repair of Babur Shah mosque. The Italian archeological mission completed its work on the mosque on Qaus 5, 1345 (Nov. 1966).

Af. 40 thousand was allocated and spent in 1345 to purchase antiquities and stone needed for the repair of the tomb of Ali Sher Nwayee in Herat.

For the repair of the tomb of Sultan Abdul Razak in Ghazni, started in 1342 by Italian architects Af. 20,000 were spent to complete the remaining 10 per cent of the work in 1342. In Qaus 1345 (Nov. 1966) the relics for the museum were transferred to the tomb structure.

### *Government Printing House*

Construction work for the a government printing house started in 1341, was 98 per cent complete by the end of 1344. Remaining work, including telephone and power installation was completed by the end of 1345.

Af. 4,000,000 were paid to the government press and to the Afghan Construction Unit who completed the construction works by the end of 1345.

### *Afghan Film*

During 1345 construction of an annex to the film studio was completed, and Af. 3.7 million from Helmand Valley Authority funds were allocated for an electric power center and other items.

### *Radio Afghanistan*

Af. 11.06 million were allocated in the first six months of 1345 for the technical improvement of Radio Afghanistan.

Remaining work on the 100 kw Pule Charkhi medium wave transmitter was completed by the Hochtief Construction Co. in 1345, and 90 % of the work on another 100 kw Radio Afghanistan transmitter was completed by the Unimac Construction Co.

Assembly work on the 100kw short wave transmitter at Yakatut was completed and required supplies were furnished.

1345 Ministry of Information and Culture Expenditures

| Project | 1345 Allocations | 1345 Expenditures |
|---|---|---|
| Government Printing House | Af. 4,000,000 | Af. 4,000,000 |
| Museum | Af. 300,000 | Af. 300,000 |
| Radio Afghanistan | Af. 2,000,000<br>$ 200,000 | Af. 1,630,823 |
| Encyclopedia | Af. 10,000 | Af. 10,000 |
| Afghan Film | Af. 3,700,000 | Af. 3,700,000 |
| Total | Af. 19,570,000 | Af. 9,832,879 |

# Roads and Communications

During 1345 communications development activities were concentrated on the construction of main highways, secondary roads, bridges, local air fields, meteorological and communication stations and transmission lines.

About 190 kilometers of new roads were asphalted and new bridges were inaugurated. Most of the construction work on communication projects were completed. The projects of the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Communications and the Civil Aviation Department are discussed below.

## Ministry of Public Works

Construction work on the Pule Khumri-Sheberghan, Herat-Islam Qala, Doshi-Sher Khan Bander, Kabul-Pule Alam roads is continuing. The Surkhakan and As-sadabad bridges are finished, and the repair work on the secondary roads of Kabul-Gardez, Hessarak-Kunar, and Jabul Seraj-Gulbahar continued. Work on the Bagram airport is also in progress.

*Pule Khumri-Mazare Sharif-Sheberghan Road.*

This road is important to the economic development of the northern provinces of the country. The 320 km road will be asphalted, of which 14 kilometers were asphalted in 1345.

Breakdown of work in 1345.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. mud work | 1,610 cubic meters |
| 2. stone chip layering | 18 km |
| 3. reinforcement work | 23 km |
| 4. artificial structures | 106 pieces |

Expenditures for this road in 1345 were Af. 80,000,000. $ 3,000,000 of a USSR loan were also spent.

*Herat-Islam Qala Highway*

This 123-km. road links the western highway of Herat with the Iranian border. It will play an important role in foreign trade development and will be a link in the international Asian Highway.

Breakdonwn and percentage of work completed in 1345.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. installation and supply of equipment | 68.75 per cent |
| 2. construction and facilities for the camp | 96 per cent |
| 3. mud work | 19 per cent |
| 4. Culverts | 120 per cent |
| 5. Asphalting | 9 kilometers; 7.34 per cent |

Expenditures on this highway amounted to Af. 20 million.

*Doshi-Sher Khan Bander Highway:*

This highway links Sher Khan Bander on the Oxus by way of Salang tunnel to the capital and the rest of the country. First in the volume of transported goods.

it is of great importance in the development of foreign trade, expansion of domestic trade and the increase of agricultural and industrial production.

After this last 59 km. of asphalting in 1345 this highway was officially opened on Aqrab 22, 1345.

Expenditures from the government budget on this project amuonted to Af.50,000,000

### *Kabul - Pule Alam - Gardez Highway*

Work on this 130 km. road began in mid 1344 to link Kabul and Khost
In 1345 almost 27 km. of this highway was asphalted. Other work was:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. excavations and earth filling | 276,800 cubic meters |
| 2. digging of brooks | 28,700 cubic meters |
| 3. blasting | 30,000 cubic meters |
| 4. supporting walls | 1,000 cubic meters |
| 5. Round culverts | 42 pieces |

Expenditures for this highway amounted to Af. 22,000,000.

### *Surkhakan Bridge*

Located on the Kabul River 121 km from Kabul on the Kabul-Torkham highway this bridge is 157 meters long and 6 meters wide. It was officially inaugurated Jadi 16, 1345.

### *Assadabad Bridge*

This bridge on the Pech River, built to link central Kunar and Nouristan, is 118 meters long , 6 meters wide, and 4.40 meters above the water. Started in mid-1344, it was inaugurated on Jadi 3, 1345.
Expenditures on both these bridges in 1345 amounted to Af. 15 million.

### *Gardez Khost Highway*

Improvement and major work in 1345 were:

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) excavations | 131,900 cubic meters |
| (2) earth filling | 85,000 cubic meters |
| (3) blasting | 55,000 cubic meters |
| (4) reinforced stone work | 2,900 cubic meters |
| (5) stone chip layering | 9,400 cubic meters |

### *Kunar Highway*

69 km 6-meter wide, road:
The following work was done on this highway:

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) excavation and earth filling | 22,600 cubic meters |
| (2) blasting | 20,900 cubic meters |
| (3) stone work | 800 cubic meters |
| (4) stone chip layering | 600 cubic meters |
| (5) leveling | 77,500 square meters |

### *Hessarak Highway*

This 35 km third class highway links Pakthia and Nangarhar provinces by way of Hessarak. Started during 1345, its work accomplished was:

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) excavation and earth filling | 4,000 cubic meters |
| (2) stone chip layering | 1,700 cubic meters |
| (3) leveling | 5,200 cubic meters |
| (4) blasting | 3,400 cubic meters |
| (5) stone work | 600 cubic meters |

Expenditures on the abovementioned two highways during 1345 amounted to Af. 5,000,000.

### *Laghman Highway via the Surkhakan Bridge*

Work on the Laghman highway started in late 1345. When the Surkhakan bridge is completed the road will reduce the distance between Kabul and Laghamn. Work done:

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) excavation and earth filling | 7,200 cubic meters |
| (2) stone works | 600 cubic meters |

Funds for the road were obtained from those unused on the Surkhakan bridge.

### *Salang Road*

During 1345 galleries construction in snow slide areas continued. Work performed:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. earth filling | 5,500 cubic meters |
| 2. concrete structures | 1,400 cubic meters |
| 3. excavations | 7,000 cubic meters |
| 4. foundation structures | 200 cubic meters |
| 5. stone work | 2,800cubic meters |
| 6. gallory montages | 500 cubic meters |

Expenditures were Af. 4,600,000.

### *Direct Kabul-Herat Highway Survey:*

The preliminary survey of this highway was completed in 1344. Preliminary work on 125 kilometers of the connecting roads between Maidan and Gardan Dewar and Herat and Obeh was completed. A final survey is planned.

An 88-km road to link Gulbahar and Jabal Seraj, important textile and cement production centres, is being built with the cooperation of the industrial concerns.

1345 work:

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) excavations and earth filling | 38,000 cubic meters |
| (2) blasting | 4,100 cubic meters |
| (3) stone work | 3,300 cubic meters |
| (4) stone chips layering | 11,000 cubic meters |

### *Bagram Airfield*

Construction costs for this airfield in 1345 amounted to Af. 23 million and $2,000.

*Road Maintenance*

In 1345 a Department of Road Supervision and Maintenance was established in the Ministry of Public Works to facilitate the development of road transportation and supervise secondary road construction in the provinces.

1345 work:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. excavation and earth filling | 791,000 cubic meters |
| 2. stone chips layering | 129,200 cubic meters |
| 3. mud works | 27,000 cubic meters |
| 4. stone work | 20,600 cubic meters |
| 5. repair of asphalt | 19,900 cubic meters |

## Civil Aviabion

During 1345 the Civil Aviation Department concentrated its activities on the completion of local air fields, meteorological stations and housing.

The following progress was made in 1345:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Construction of Air Field terminal in Khost | 100 per cent complete |
| 2. Construction of meteorological station in Gardez | 80 per cent complete |
| 3. Construction of meteorological station in Logar | 90 per cent complete |
| 4. Construction of meteorological station in Ghazni | 95 per cent complete |
| 5. Construction of meteorological station in Moqor | 100 per cent complete |
| 6. Construction of meteorological station in Qalat | 100 per cent complete |
| 7. Enclosure wall and generator room for Qalat | 20 per cent complete |
| 8. Meteorological station in Taloqan | 100 per cent complete |
| 9. Meteorological station in Panjab | 100 per cent complete |
| 10. Meteorological station in Eshkashim (unstarted) | |
| 11. Meteorological station in Laghman | 100 per cent complete |
| 12. Enclosure wall of NAP at Nangarhar | 90 per cent complete |
| 13. Family residence buildings, Mazar civil airfield | 90 per cent complete |
| 14. Family residence and ground rooms, Herat airfield | 90 per cent complete |
| 15. Enclosure walls and family residence buildings for Herat airfield | 75 per cent complete |
| 16. Greenhouse at Kabul Civil Airport | 80 per cent complete |
| 17. Enclosure for new warehouse, Kabul airfield | 90 per cent complete |
| 18. Employees residential quarters, NDB, Nangarhar | 90 per cent complete |

Out of an allocation of Af. 4.8 million, Af. 3.4 million were spent.

## Ministry of Communications

Communications activities in 1345 have concentrated on improving the automatic telephone system in the city of Kabul, installing automatic systems in other major towns, and completing carrier system lines between major towns. A center for training of technical personnel has been completed. The development projects of the Ministry of Communications during 1345 were as follows:

*Kabul Automatic Telephone Project:*

The Second Five Year Plan project began in 1345. An existing 5000-line automatic system was expanded by 8,000 lines (3,000 in Karte Char, 3,000 in Share Nau and 2,000 for the previous 5,000 line facility).

The project cost $2.285.000 and Af. 14,000,000. Foreign exchange requirements for the project plus 75 per cent of the Afghan expenditures will be covered by a loan from the Federal Republic of Germany.

The project consists of construction, purchase of equipment and supplies, and the installation and extension of the network. The purchase of equipment was completed in 1344 and construction was completed in 1345. Assembly of the installation is 60 per cent completed and the laying of underground cables has progressed to 30 per cent completion.

*Mazare Sharif Automatic Telephone Project:*

The Second Five Year Plan project established a network with initial capacity of 1500 lines. Cost for the project that begun in 1343, was $ 625,000 and Af. 12,250,000. Financing is on the same basis as that of expansion of the Kabul system.

It includes purchase of equipment, construdtion and network installation. The purchase of equipment is finished and 95 per cent of the construction work contracted with Unimac was completed in 1345. The remainder will be completed during **1346**.

*Herat Automatic Telephone Project:*

This 1500-line project was started in 1342. Expenditures of $625,000 and Af. 12,119,000 will cover network extension, equipment purchase, assembly and installation. The construction work contracted with Unimac was started in 1344 and completed during 1345. 95 per cent of the necessary equipment was received during 1345.

*Kabul Underground Cable Duct:*

This difficult project, originally on a pilot basis has been expanded to a total cable length of 11 kilometers. Cable ducts will help place Kabul's telephone network on a technical level equivalent to that of the more advanced countries and will make it possible to avoid costly street excavation in the future.

The cost of the Project is estimated at $ 175,00 and Af. 7,000,000. Work was contracted with the Philips Hoffmann Co. and almost 50 per cent was completed in 1345.

The government of the FRG will provide loans to cover all of the foreign exchange expenditures and 75 per cent of the local assemblage requirements.

*Kabul, Pule Khumri, Kunduz, Farah, and Herat Carrier system:*

This project was undertaken in 1342 and consists of two parts. The first part includes a 95 kilometer line from Pooza Eshan to Kunduz and the installation of 3 channel carrier facilities in Pule Khumri and Kunduz.

The second part includes a 310 kilometer line from Farahrud and Herat.

Increase in communication traffic requires that the existing Kabul-Kandahar carrier system be expanded from 3 channels to 12. This will require installation of carrier expanded facilities in Kabul, Ghazni, Moqor, Qalat, and Kandahar.

To facilitate communications between the capital and Mazare Sharif, Qataghan Kunduz and Taloqan, the number of Kabul to Pule Khumri channels were increased from 3 to 12. The lines for this project were completed in 1344.

Construction work on the project buildings was contracted with the Kabul Joint Stock Construction Company. By the end of 1345, 10 per cent of the construction work on the Charikar station and 40 per cent of the construction work on the Kunduz station had been completed.

In the second part of the project, begun in 1345, 95 per cent of the lines have been completed. Stations in Ghazni, Moqor and Qalat were completed during 1345.

The anticipated cost of this project is $982,000 and Af. 10,812,000. The expenditures are to be financed in cooperation with the FRG in the manner previously described.

### *Kandahar and Farah Carrier System*:

This project complement the above projects.

Cost is estimated at $ 376,000 and Af. 8,000,000 for 260 kilometers of aerial lines and 3 channel carrier facilities in Kandahar, Girishk and Delaram. The project was started in 1342 and the line was completed in 1345.

### *Training Center*:

To provide the trained technical personnel required by expanded communications facilities, a training center was begun. The project has been undertaken jointly by the government and the U.N. Special Fund at a total cost of $ 864,000 and Af. 314,406,000.

These figures include the cost of buildings, recruiting of students and teachers and the supply of material and equipment. The cost of this project during 1345 amounted to Afs. 7,500,000 and $ 18,000.

The construction work was contracted with the Afghan Construction Unit in 1343 and was finished in 1345. By 1345 building construction and expenditures for student training had accounted for about 45% of the project's cost.

Expenditures for Roads and Communications year 1345:

(Ministries of Public Works and Communications)

| Project | 1345 Allocations | 1345 Expenditures |
|---|---|---|
| Spinboldak Railway | Af. 2,000,000<br>$410,000 | Af. 2,000,000<br>$410,000 |
| Second Stage of Bagram Airfield | 23,000,000<br>$2,000 | 23,000,000<br>$2,000 |
| Pule Khumri -Mazare-Sharif-Sheberghan Road | 80,000,000 | 80,000,000 |
| Kabul-Pakthia-Pule-Alam-Gardez Road | 22,000,000 | 22,000,000 |
| Islam Qala Road Survey | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 |
| Kabul-Herat-Hazarajat Road | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Salang Road | 4,550,000 | 4,550,000 |
| Kandahar Road | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Liquidation of accounts | 12,450,000 | 12,450,000 |
| Surkhakan-Assadabad bridge | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Doshi-Sherkhan Bander road asphalting | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 |
| (1345 Ministry of Communications expendtures) | | |
| Automatic Telephone Mazar | 4,673,000 | 4,673,000 |
| Automatic Telephone Kabul | 4,200,000 | 4,200,000 |
| Automatic Telephone Herat | 4,560,000 | 4,560,000 |
| Telephone carrier system Pule Khumri Kunduz | 6,941,480 | 6,941,480 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cable duct project | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Training Center | 7,500,000 | 7,500,000 |
| | $ 18,000 | $ 18,000 |
| Telephone carrier system Kandahar-Farah | 9,735,520 | 9,735,520 |
| | $ 102,000 | $ 102,000 |
| Microryon Housing Project at Zindanbanon | 70,000,000 | 70,000,000 |
| Sayed Nour Mohammed Shah project | 12,200,000 | 12,200,000 |
| Cement Project Civil Aviation | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Meteorological Building project | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 |
| Warehouse project | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |

# Regional Development

Regional Development projects during 1345 consisted of agriculture, livestock and construction projects in the Helmand Valley and in province.

1345 development activities in the ongoing Helmand Valley projects are discussed below:

## Helmand and Arghandab Valleys.

### *Land Development*

Of the Af. 1.5 million allocated for project planning by the Bureau of Reclamation team until the 15 July 1966 some Af. 1.4 million have been spent. Although planning involves the Helmand and Arghandab valleys and Darweshan, emphasis has been given to the Shamalan area. This will involve 40 to 45 thousand acres of developable land.

In 1345 419,066 jeribs of land were surveyed. All the work in western Shamalan and 5 per cent of the work on eastern Shamalan are completed. 85 per cent of the work in southern Shamalan is done.

30 to 35 thousand acres of land is classified, including 18 thousand acres of land in the village of Khesrao Abad. Economic studies are continuing in that village and in Shamalan.

Survey work, classification, and well digging have been performed in different places in Shamalan. After the completion of the map of central Arghandab the survey team will be sent to that area.

### *Engineering*

Detailed survey of the Nade Ali stream was 30 per cent completed during the second quarter. Land classification fieldwork was completed in the 3rd quarter of the year in eastern Shamalan and continued in southern Shamalan. A construction survey of 291 kilometers of drainage area was completed in January 1967. During the 4th quarter a cadastral survey was also performed. Land classification in Helmand Valley area was also performed during the fourth quarter.

The work in block Nr. 9 of Marja and northern and southern Shamalan is completed. The work was slow because there were subsurface water and salinity problems. Two groups were also assigned to collect soil samples in the Kandahar area.

Altogether 80 per cent of the map preparation and land classification of Shamalan was completed. It has been proposed to have the aerial photography for mapping of the Helmand Valley area done with the Aircraft of Ariana Afghan Airlines.

In 1345 the General Directorate of Engineering Work was established to supervise engineering activities. The HVA decided to attach an engineering section of the Afghan Construction Unit with personnel, equipment, supplies and vehicles to the directorate general of engineering in the Helmand Valley.

In 1345 the directorate concerned itself with the survey and building design for Darweshan: Technical evaluations of drainage and irrigation surveys; implementation of sanitary water supply in Lashkargah and plans for a pump house; survey of the site for a new jail in Bolon farm, work on Bost airfield; a survey of flooded wells; design of Kajakai road, the Bost, and the new cooperative-Bost dormitory;

land development in Shamalan and Darweshan; site survey for two police stations, repainting the middle line for the road between the vegetable oil and cotton factorys; and survey of the northern Tarnak canal.

### *Agriculture and Forestry.*

All trees in the Marja, Nodali and Lashkargah nurseries were cared for by the Green Corps. 8,840 jeribs of land have been irrigated. 200 meters of stream were drained and cleaned. Another 800 meters were cleared of weeds.

2,577 jeribs of cotton on the modernized farm were irrigated, ploughed and picked. Clover on 98 jeribs of mechanized farm land has been harvested.

Each day 200 piles of wood for kiln fuel are piled up.

The topographic survey of the 3,222-acre area west of Shamalan was started on 16 Aqrab 1345 but is currently in abeyance.

40,000 saplings have been planted and irrigated. About 800 jeribs of cotton have been planted. Production of wheat for demonstration purposes was satisfactory on 1,763 jeribs.

In Shamalan, Marja, and Darweshan 2,140 seers of improved wheat seed of the Tascossa variety were distributed to farmers in exchange for an equivalent amount.

Goods lands for cotton cultivation for 1346 were chosen in consultation with farmer councils. Discussions were held on improving agricultural productivity. Delfass cotton was cultivated on 1,055 jeribs with good results. Its seed will be distributed to the farmers.

Four varieties of wheat were planted on 1763 jeribs of 44 mechanized farm land. Two of the varieties showed good results, one an American variety, the other domestic 'Scossa'. The other two varieties developed red Tint.

Clover was grown on 1,050 jeribs and the crop was sold to live-stock owners. Receipts were Af. 124,825.

Sunflower cultivation on 84 jeribs was not satisfactory.

Yellshor Cooper corn was grown experimentally on 884 jeribs of land with success.

5000 jeribs not suited for cultivation of crops have been planted with 800,000 cotton-wood saplings. This area is maintained by the Green Corps. Trees, fruit trees, and decorative shrubs have been distributed for planting in parks, along roads and on land set aside for named settlement. Of the 366 nomad families approved by the Ministry of Interior and the Dept. of land Reclamation, some 104 have occupied reclaimed lands in the area. Seventy-seven reclaimed land plots have not been occupied.

### *Livestock*

Breeding centers for cows, chickens, horses, sheep, and diary cattle and fodder supply farms have been set up, to develop better breeds and encourage livestock ownership. To the extent of possibility the assistance has been rendered to the public through the extension service. The breeding centers are in Marja, Bolan and Gauhergreen and its services have been always utilized. These livestocks have been provided with fodder and veterinary services under the technical supervision.

### *Public Work*

Th Public Works project is concerned with planning and zoning the area in

1345 *Maintenance of Roads, Drainage, Ditches and Canals in:* ***Helmand Valley***

| Description | Boghra dam | Shamalane canal | Darwishan canal | Marja region | Nadali region | Zahirshahi region | Lash-kargah |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canal weeding | 7,410,000 | 200,000 | 1,500,000 | — | — | 380,000 | — |
| Canal weeding via graders and shovels | 5,480 m³ | — | 75 m³ | — | — | — | — |
| Canal weeding by hand | 9,010 m³ | 1,000 m³ | 6,300 m³ | — | — | 2,093 m³ | — |
| Mud cleaning from canals | — | 84 m³ | 40,912 m³ | 4,000 m³ | — | 20,930 m³ | — |
| Latrine cleaned | — | 2,000 m³ | — | — | 10,200 | — | — |
| Canal reed weeding | 84,000 m³ | — | 27,500 m³ | 18,795 m³ | — | 31,00 m³ | — |
| Reed weeding from drainage ditches, latrines, flood canals | — | 90,650 m³ | — | 18,3,323 m³ | 36,640 | 84,000 m³ | — |
| Earthwork on spilways | 1,725 m³ | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Earth grading on canal spilways | — | 8,656 m³ | — | — | — | — | — |
| Canal earthwork repair | 52,498 | — | — | — | 800 m³ | — | — |
| Earthwork repair of canal spilways and drainage ditches | 36 m³ | 40 m³ | — | 179 m³ | — | — | — |
| Masonary materials | — | — | — | — | — | — | 590 m³ |
| Kiln gypsum firing |  |  | — | — | — | — | 82 khar-war |
| White washing | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1458 m³ |
| Canal spillway watering | 7340 m³ | — | — | — | — | — | — |

light of projected population increases, and housing needs. In 1345 the boundaries of Bost were extended and construction of a pump room at the overflow tank ,and cistern were 80 per cent completed

### *Education*

A typing course sponsored by UNAID was held, village schools were established and raised to primary schools, and middle schools literary courses were founded.

A dormitory at Lashkargah secondary school is under construction. The construction of primary schools in Marja has been completed.

A sum of Af. 219,379 has been spent from the development budget for the equipment and supplies for the newly established Women's Welfare society which sponsored conrses in typing, English, Kandahar needle and embroidery work, tailoring and mattress weaving.

### *Health Services*

The central hospital in Bost has four clinics for internal diseases, four for surgery, a dental clinic, a maternity and child care clinic, an X-ray machine, one laboratory and fifty beds.

The Nad Ali hospital has no medical doctor and no nurse. Only one person is assigned to do first aid work. The hospital at Marja is the same.

There is one nurse at the Darweshan hospital and an inspector in Shamalan.

Three Peace Corps nurses are busy at the Bost hospital. They take care of bed patients and teach the nursing students.

The first and second classes of nurses have begun work. A class of 14 graduated in 1345.

## Projects in Pakthia Province

### *Forestry*:

In 1345 the Forestry Department in Pakthia province employed one project manager, three forestry experts, one logger and one master mechanic. It had at its disposal four Land Rovers, three heavy trucks and five Unimocs.

It also had other equipment and tools such as industrial wood-working machinery, motors, and electric generators, for seed collection, graft planting, logging, and road building. The staff will receive four forestry mechanics, one forestry economist and administrative expert. Three persons were sent to Germany to study forestry during the year 1345. Mechanical and agriculture school graduates have greatly cooperted with forestry personnel.

Gardez has been designated official administration and residential headquarters for the forestry Division Office staff. The residential quarters have now been occupied and garages, workshops, a display pavilion and office quarters have been constructed.

The construction of Kotgai display station progressed well.

In the Mandahir area one station, and a number of buildings, workshops and garages were constructed in a two-jerib area. The residential buildings are occupied and the other buildings are 80 per cent complete. These buildings were built under the supervision of FRG contracting experts and the Af. 900,000 cost was funded by the FRG.

During 1345 a 30-kilometer road was built to link the forest regions of Piwar and Manajiba, and Sare Sang to Kotagai. From four to six meters wide, it adjoins a 1,500 H[illegible] area of Mandahir forests and has facilitated the movement of wood to st[illegible]

A [illegible] from Bayonkhel to Piwar, 11 kilometers long and 4 to 5 meters wide, [illegible] built during 1345, shortening the distance of the old road.

A [illegible] storage area was made so that lumber can be readily transported to the work-site.

For the buildings of the Khost area and Kofgai (Mandahi) area, 750 cubic meters and 100 cubic meters of wood respectively have been trimmed in one shape.

The Mandahir forest is a demonstration center which can now be considered a model of forestry management and resources utilization as well as a forestry personnel training center.

### *Agricultural Activities*

1345 agriculture accomplishments are listed below:

250 tons of grain were cleaned by the villagers of the Khost area in order to insure a better seed supply.

About 280 chemical fertilizer experiments were performed in the Khost and Chamkany regions.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation twenty experiments in wheat cultivation were performed in Gardez and Khost valleys.

Some fifteen experiments were done to determine the factors in cultivating a variety of plants and grains and to study the effects of climate upon sowing and reaping time and seed quantity.

Almost 40 hectares of desert areas were ploughed and cultivated and fields of surrounding villages were ploughed to demonstrate the advantages of machinery and tractors.

Some 25,000 trees were planted along the road in the Khost area and seeds of various trees were sown in 250,000 localities.

A water supply project was initiated during the year 1345. Building construction was started in three places and nine small projects were designed.

### *Nitchkai Dam:*

This concrete dam on the Nitchkai river-bed to form a reservoir will be 40 meters long and 6 meters high; 4 meters will be submerged under the riverbed to prevent water seepage. Building materials were supplied and Af. 10,000 donated by the local people.

### *Stargarden—Nitchkai Canal*

In order to irrigate the government farm at Sahra, a 54. meter subsurface canal of reinforced concrete was begun in 1345. Work has progressed some what.

During 1345, special emphasis was given to growing such fruit trees as apples, pears, almonds, etc. The following trees were either grafted or planted:

| Number | *NumberKind of Tree Planted* | *Grafted* |
|---|---|---|
| Apple | 2600 | 20,000 |
| Pear | 100 | 40,000 |
| Apricot | 2150 | |
| Peach | 1220 | |
| Plum | 950 | |
| Almond | 500 | 3000 |
| Plum Apricot | 80 | |
| Pomegranite | 30 | |
| Oranges | 240 | 9,000 |
| Vine | | 12,000 |
| White Poplar and Eucalyptus | | |

*Veterinary Medicine*

Veterinary science is still in its embryonic stages. So work has been limited to the Khost area where a veterinary team treated 2,600 cattle in 1345. In addition, it conducted some experiments on prevention of chicken epidemics (Newcastle dysentery), livestock tuberculosis and Tabac (fever).

# Cadastral Survey

The graduation of the first class from the Cadastral Survey School greatly accelerated the prod output and range of activities during 1345. The work of the Cadastral Survey consists of the following:

1.- Investigation of property borders
2.- Installation of signs
3.-Establishment of control points
4.- Survey of plots
5.-Scrutiny and mapping
6.- Land classification
7.- Land registration
8.- Management of statistical records.

Nothing has yet been done on the last two items, but a basic plan for them has been prepared. Land classifiers are presently busy in the field.

*Survey and Mapping Activities* 1345

| Areas Surveyed | Jeribs | Percentage Degree of Complete |
|---|---|---|
| Western Barakzai in Kadahar | 43,270 | 10 |
| Deh Khoja and Kurz in Kandahar | 19,785 | 10 |
| International Airport in Kandahar | 14,298 | 100 |
| Khoshab in Kandahar | 12,000 | 10 |
| Mullah Kochi and Abdullah Karez | 15,800 | 20 |
| Shor Andam in Kandahar | 10,000 | - |
| Shamalan in Helmand | 27,500 | 20 |
| Nahre Seraj in Helmand | 10,000 | 0 |
| Sardeh Dam area in Ghazni | 29,500 | 20 |
| Dashte Khaku in Logar | 43,000 | 30 |
| Kargha in Kabul | 4,000 | 60 |
| Khair Khana in Kabul | 25,670 | 30 |
| Farm No. 3 in Nangarhar | 22,397 | 0 |

***Personnel***

The following personnel participated in the activities of the Department of Survey and Land Statistics in 1345:

| Function of Personnel | Number |
|---|---|
| Administrative Managers and Staff Officials | 68 |
| Advisers and Foreign Specialists | 10 |
| U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers | 3 |
| Technicians | 190 |
| Students | 181 |
| Military Service men | 88 |
| Skilled Workers | 65 |
| Unskilled Workers | 74 |
| Total | 679 |

1345 *Cadastral survey* ***Expenditures***

| Account classifications | 1345 Allocations | 1345 Expenditures |
|---|---|---|
| Services of Workers | Af. 5,230,236.00 | Af.5,168,136.23 |
| Other Services | Af. 2,149,443.00 | Af.2,066,862.50 |
| All Materials, equiment and parts | Af. 3,198,161.00 | Af.3,174,741.25 |
| Equipment | Af. 799,500.00 | Af.799,500.00 |
| Property | Af. 300,000.00 | Af.300,000.00 |
| Total | Af. 11,677,340.00 | Af. 11,509,239.98 |

# Chapter II

# Economic Analysis

# Public Finance

The budgetary position during 1345 may be described as follow:

*Internal Revenue*

Total internal revenue during 1345, including the Af. 850 million of commodity assistance, amounts to Af. 5,029 million, based on preliminary data. This indicates an increase of about Af. 320 million, or about 11 per cent in internal revenue over 1344. (See Appendix 1)

The highest percentage of increase in revenue during 1345 occured in the 500 category, i.e. in the revenue from rent, property and money. Compared to 1344 it shows an increase of about 24 per cent. The increase has been the result of an increase of investment in real estate.

There was a 12 per cent increase from 1344 to 1345 in indirect taxes. The increase in this, the 200 category, was caused more than any other factor by a rise in income taxes and in export taxes.

Revenue from government monopolies and related services compared to that of the year 1344 diminished by approximately Af. 485 million. This decrease was due to the incomplete transfer of funds from government monopolies, decline in revenues of public utility establishments due to price subsidies and investment activities during the year 1345.

In the invisible revenues in 1345 there was the remarkable decline of Af.96 million.

*Government Expenditures*

Expenditure data generally does not indicate the specific items for designated by original budget allocations to ministries and other branches. Thus 1345 expenditures figures cannot be finally determined until later. Revised figures will be published in a future issue of the Survey of Progress.

Total expenditures during 1345 are estimated at Af. 5,368 million, a 12 per cent increase of Af. 746 million over 1344. Development expenditures increased by Af. 665 million. (See table 3).

Even though general expenditures during 1345 increased the single most important factor was the rise in cost of debt service from Af. 286 million in 1344 to Af. 500.4 million in 1345. Of the Af. 500.4 million government loans a sum of Af. 200.5 million was the repayment by the government to D'Afghanistan Bank.

Budget Deficit

Total domestic expenditures amounted to Af. 5.167 million after deducting the Af. 200 million paid on internal debts. Total internal revenues, including commodity assistance, amount to Af. 5,029 million.

Thus, the budgetary position of the country in 1345 indicates a deficit of Af. 138 million.

The follwing table describes the internal revenue and expenditures of the country during the years 43, 44 and 45.

*Table 1: Budgetary Position in Million Afghanis*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Domestic revenue | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
| A) Normal revenue | 3,229 | 4,145 | 4,179 |
| **B) Commodity assistance** | 242 | 564 | 580* |
| Total | 3,471 | 4,709 | 5,029 |
| 2. Domestic expenditure | | | |
| A) Ordinary expenditure | 2,558 | 2,902 | 3,376** |
| B) Development expenditure | 1,622 | 1,720 | 1,800 |
| Total | 4,180 | 4,622 | 5,168 |
| Surplus (+) and deficit (—) | -709 | +87*** | -138 |

*Foreign Loans and Grants*

Foreign loans and grants diminshed from $77.4 million in 1344 to $52.7 million in 1345. (See to table 2).

The following table indicates the amount of foreign assistance in terms of loans and grants during the years 1343, 44 and 45.

*Table 2: Loans and Grants in U.S. $ million*

| | 1343 | 1344 Estimate | 1345 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | 41.43 | 56.41 | 44.89 |
| Grants | 29.10 | 21.03 | 7.77 |
| Total | 70.50 | 77.44 | 52.6 |

The volume of grants in the year 1345 compared to preceding years diminished remarkably due to the completion of a number of large projects which contained substantial grant components.

*Budget* 1346:

Domestic revenues in 1346 have been anticipated to be Af. 5,400 million, including the commodity assistance, loans and grants by foreign countries.

Commodity assistance during 1345 was Af. 969 million. The foreign countries and international institutions extended Af. 3,119 million in loans and grants.

Domestic revenues totalled Af. 4,431 million comprised of the following:

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Foot notes

* This figure includes the total Sum from the sale of American wheat (grant in aid), sale fo American vehicles, (loan), consumer goods from the USSR (loan, consumer goods from China (loan), consumer goods from the Federal Republic of Germany (loan) finacing 75 per cent of project expenditures (loan).

consumer goods from the USSR (loan), consumer goods from China (loan), consumer goods from the Federal Republic of Germany (loan) financing 75 per cent of project expenditures (loan).

All this amount has been transferred to the government revenue account during the year 1345. Therefore, there may be a contradiction between this data and the revenue data of the Ministry of Finance.

** Actually total normal expenditures during the year 1345 amounted to Af.3,567 million. This figure indicates the deduction of Af. 200 million for payment of internal loans.

*** This figure was given as Af. -54 million in the previous survey. This is because previous survey data were not find and the total of expenses was taken from the allocations of ministries and other branches.

*Table* 3: 1345 *Domestic Revenues*:

| Source | Amount |
|---|---|
| Direct Taxes | Af. 570 million |
| Indirect Taxes | Af.2,230 million |
| Sales of Property and Services | Af. 285 million |
| Licenses and Fines | Af. 110 million |
| Operating Property and Investment | Af. 165 million |
| State Enterprises | Af. 976 million |
| Miscellaneous | Af. 60 million |
| Invisible | Af.35 million |

Total 1346 expenditures are estimated at Af. 5,750 million. Of this, Af. 2,100 million are development expenditures, Af. 2.798 million are normal expenditures, Af. 470.2 million are foreign loan payments, Af. 195 million are internal loan repayments, and Af. 186.7 million are assistance to estblishments and other expenditures.

After deduction of projected revenues from planned expenditures the 1346 budget deficit is expected to be Af. 350 million. Subtraction of Af. 195 million for repayment of internal loans brings this down to Af. 155 million net deficit.

# Money and Banking

In 1345 (1966-67) the money supply decreased Af. 160 million; in 1344 there was an increase of Af. 31 million. The following table represents the trend of money supply during the last three years of the Second Five Year Plan.

*Table1: Money Supply* *In million Afghanis*

| | Banknotes and Coins in circulation | Private Demand deposits | Total of money supply | Change compared to a year before |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1343 | 4,718.4 | 660.4 | 5,378.4 | |
| 1344 | 4,645.2 | 764.2 | 5,409.4 | +31 |
| 1345 | 4,623.6 | 626.2 | 5,249.8 | -160.0 |

Note: Except the monetary institutions.
Source: D'Afghanistan Bank.

The main part of this money supply decrease was in private demand deposits which have diminished by 18 per cent from 1344.

*Factors Affecting the Money Supply*

The important factors in the approximately 3 per cent decrease of the money supply in 1345 were the completion of large government projects and the decrease in government expenditures.

Figures for 1345 government expenditures are preliminary and were obtained from the budget allocations.

The total of govrnment and private deposits, payable deposits in foreign exchange and in Afghanis are shown in Table 2.

*Table 2: Analysis of Money Supply in Million Afghanis*

| 30 Hoot (March 21) | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Change in money supply | | + 31 | −160 |
| Increase in net credit compared to on year before government sector | + 792<br>+1,091 | + 110 | 279 |
| Increase in demand deposits of the private sector in banking system | + 248 | +243 | + 91 |
| Time deposits (increase) | − 252 | −291 | −114 |
| Net foreign exchange assets | − 246 | + 96 | −107 |
| Other factors (net) including errors and omissions | − 49 | −127 | +249 |
| Percentage of change in money supply | 17 | 0.5 | − 3 |

Source: D' Afghanistan Bank

Table 3 depicts the volume of time and demand deposits for the past three years.

Table3: Time Deposits and Demand Deposits in Million Afghanis

| 30 Hoot (March 21) | Demand deposits | Time deposits | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1343 | 1,757.8 | 676.0 | 2,423.8 |
| 1344 | 1,922.1 | 944.9 | 2,867.0 |
| 1345 | 1,886.9 | 1,059.1 | 2,946.0 |

Note: Except the branch offices of Pashtany Tejaraty Bank
Source: D' Afghanistan Bank

Table 3 indicates that confidence in the banks has increased. For instance, time deposits and demand deposits have increased about 31 per cent. This increase in time deposits may be a contributing factor to the decrease in the supply of money.

*Credit to the public and Private Sectors*

*Table 4: Banking System Credit to Government and Private Sectors in million Afghanis*

| 30 Hoot (March 21) | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Credit to the government sector | 3,462.8 | 3,572.5 | 3,293.4 |
| Credit to the private sector | 3,402.2 | 2,645.2 | 2,736.0 |

Note: Includes advances and transactions in the private sector.

Table 4 may provide a clue to the decrease in the money supply during 1345. It shows a decrease in credit to the governmnt sector of Af. 279 million, 8 per cent less than 1344.

*Credit to the private Sector.*

Table 5 indicates the credit of banking system, i.e. D' Afghanistan Bank and other commerial banks, to the private sector.

Table 5: Credit of Baking System to the Private Sector (1).
in million Afghanis

| 30 Hoot (March 21) | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| D'Afghanistan Bank (2) | 985.1 | 1,007.6 | 1,028.5 |
| Commercial Banks | 1,416.9 | 1,637.6 | 1,708.5 |
| Total | 2,402.0 | 2,645.2 | 2,736.5 |

Private credit increased by only 3 per cent during 1345.

1. Including credit to the investment banks
2. Including all the advances and transaction in Afghani and in foreign exchange

Note: Except the branch offices of commercial banks.

Source: D' Afghanistan Bank.

*Banknote Backing:*

Table 6 describes the gold and silver backing for the bank notes in circulation.

Table 6: Foreign Exchange Backing in Million Afghanis

| 30 Hoot (March 21) | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Banknotes in circulation | 4,626.3 | 4,550.4 | 4,530.0 |
| Gold and silver present in bank treasuries | 2,345.0 | 2,260.6 | 2,352.0 |
| Participating funds (IFC) | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Total | 2,350.0 | 2,265.6 | 2,357.0 |
| Percentage of backing | 50.7 | 49.8 | 52.0 |

Due to the increase of gold reserves in the treasury of D' Afghanistan Bank, the percentage of gold backing has increased to more than the legal minimum

Source: D' Afghanistan Bank.

*Government Position in the Banking System*

Table 7 summarizes the position of the government sector with respect to the banking system during the years 1343-44 and 45.

Table 7: Government Position with Respect to the Banking System in Million Afghanis

| 30 Hoot (March 21) | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Position | | | |
| long term loans | 3,795.9 | 4,400.4 | |
| Short term loans | 554.1 | - | 4,469.0 |
| Advances in Afghanis | 252.4 | 305.1 | - |
| Advances in Foreign Currencies | 35.1 | 34.0 | 338.7 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Treasury Coins** | 123.3 | 123.3 | 79.0 |
| **Minus—IMF accounts** | 187.6 | 187.5 | 123.3 |
| Total | 4,573.1 | 4,675.3 | 4,822.9 |
| State enterprises position | | | |
| Loans | 130.7 | 107.3 | 189.3 |
| Advances in Afghanis | 4.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Advances in Foreign exchange | 10.7 | 9.4 | 13.5 |
| Total | 146.0 | 117.2 | 203.3 |
| Total of government loans and government establishments | 4,719.1 | 4,792.5 | 5,026.2 |
| Minus government deposits | 1,256.2 | 1,220.0 | 1,732.8 |
| In banking system | 3,462.8 | 3,572.0 | 3,293.4 |
| Government sector | | 109.7 | -279.1 |

Source: D' Afghanistan Bank.

Table 7 represents the government position in the banking system. It provides detail for the data summarized in Table4. The credit of the government sector compared to the previous year has declined by Af. 279 million while government deposits in the banking system increased by Af. 512.8 million.

# Prices

In the price index prepared for the years 1340 1345, 1340 was used as the base year. The index includes food and consumer items.

*Retail Price Index*

| | 1340 | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Composite Index | 100 | 156.1 | 170.5 | 211.8 |
| Cereals | 100 | 173.4 | 186.5 | 243.7 |
| Meats | 100 | 145.0 | 174.9 | 216.6 |
| Fruits | 100 | 147.0 | 168.8 | 181.2 |
| Vegetables | 100 | 138.7 | 144.6 | 161.5 |
| Other food items | 100 | 129.9 | 141.0 | 150.6 |
| Non food items | 100 | 99.1 | 103.4 | 111.6 |

Price of all food grains increased. The highest increases were observed in 1345 because of drought conditions, livestock losses due to epidemics, and severe inflation due to the expansionary financing of the preceding years.

24 food and consumer items were included in the retail price index. Below is a summary of percentage increase in food prices during the past few years.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat flour | 167.9 % |
| Beef | 118.2 % |
| Mutton | 116.2 % |
| Onions | 118.8 % |
| Eggs | 109.0 % |
| Rice | 78.7 % |
| Corn flour | 76.9 % |
| Apricots | 86.5 % |
| Red raisins | 81.9 % |
| Tomatoes | 84.7 % |
| Salt | 5.5 % |
| Eggplants | 21.1 % |
| Potatoes | 16.7 % |
| Sugar | 38.7 % |

Among non-food items carpets showed the greatest price rise-101. It was 3% compared to the Base year 1340. The main reason for this was the fall in Value of the Afghani on the foreign exchange market. Carpets price decreases in 1345 compared to 1344 and 1343 were due to a drop in carpet prices on foreign markets.

Electric power prices rose by 11.3%. The reason for this overall rise, in spite of the drop in price in the capital, is that a number of diesel machines in the provinces have been commissioned. Obviously th price per kilowatt hour for electricity generated by diesel fuel is higher than that by hydro-electric plants.

# Foreign Trade

Afghanistan is primarily an agricultural country. The main portion of the country's exports is agricultural products. Fortunately the items of export are numerous which reduces fluctuations in the value of foreign trade and incomes from year to year.

The absence of stable industries is an important trade factor in Afghanistan. Industrial expansion and the increase of incomes at this stage of development must be directed to import certain consumer goods. Further, the absence of adequate establishments for processing does not assure the satisfaction of foreign market demands.

Afghanistan is implementing development programmes. The sources of foreign exchange are urgently needed for the financing of these programmes, but to the extent that the financing of the projects is possible from domestic sources the pace towards self-reliance is enhanced and thereby the burden on future generations to repay loans is reduced.

Thus, the inflationary depressionary tendencies associated with foreign trade and also the proportion of trade between industrial and commercial goods has a fundamental bearing on the development of the country.

*Exports*:

Table 2 shows that the composition of exports in 1345 has not changed, and the volume of exports in 1345 compared to 1344 increased at an average rate. However, the overall value of exports declined 0.63 per cent . The volume of karakul exports declined 11 per cent and its export value dropped 2 per cent. The basic of this was a shift in international market demand and the resulting export reductions.

Due to a better economic atmosphere and the termination of political tensions on the subcontinent of India, there was a 417 per cent increase in fruits exports from Afghanistan to India. India is the traditional purchaser of fruits from Afghanistan.

Cotton is an important foreign exchange earner. In order to encourage cotton production incentives and quotas have been established. Use of cotton gins and pressing machines plays an important role in improving the commercial value of cotton. Cotton exports during 1345 compared to 1344 increased 28 per cent. In 1344 becaues of the devaluation of foreign exchange not much wool was exported. However, in 1345, because of the surplus wool from 1344, wool exports increased 228 per cent. Since oil seed exports declined somewhat, these products were utilized within the country to produce edible oils.

Exports of Afghanistan to the free zone, i.e. to the area where the convertible foreign exchanges can be obtained, have declined from 1344. For instance, exports to England and the Federal Republic of Germany dropped 12 per cent and 9 per cent respectively.

*imports*:

Capital goods imports to implement the development programme have increased, as have imports in general. The increase, including government monopolies imports,

# TABLE I

## AFGHANISTAN'S FOREIGN TRADE

1965/66 and 1966/67

( All data in thousand U.S. dollars)

|  | 1965/66 | 1966/67 | Change: 1965/66- 1966/67 Amount | Change: 1965/66- 1966/67 Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Exports (f.o.b.)** |  |  |  |  |
| U.S.S.R. | 17,525.5 | 23,695.2 | + 6,169.7 | + 35.20 |
| U.S.A. | 10,972.7 | 5,465.2 | - 5,507.5 | - 50,19 |
| India | 4,870.8 | 9,087.0 | + 4,216.2 | + 86.56 |
| United Kingdom | 12,283.2 | 11,070.0 | - 1,213.2 | - 98.76 |
| Germany | 5,524.2 | 3,702.6 | - 1,821.6 | - 32.97 |
| Pakistan | 9,649.6 | 5,484.3 | - 4,165.3 | - 43.16 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1,151.0 | 2,076.7 | + 925.7 | + 80.42 |
| Other Barter Couhtries | 588.1 | 1,245.1 | + 657.0 | +111.71 |
| Other Countries | 7,407.0 | 7,703.0 | + 296.0 | + 3.99 |
| Total Exports | 69,972.1 | 69,529.1 | - 443.0 | - 0.63 |
| **Imports (c.i.f.), Excluding Loans and Grants** |  |  |  |  |
| U.S.S.R. | 18,154.6 | 22,528.9 | + 4,374.3 | + 24.09 |
| U.S.A. | 3,740.4 | 4,073.8 | + 333.4 | + 8.91 |
| India | 4,988.7 | 6,777.3 | + 1,788.6 | + 35.85 |
| Japan | 7,969.6 | 9,564.1 | + 1,594.5 | +200.00 |
| Pakistan | 3,989.6 | 4,558.6 | + 569.0 | + 14.02 |
| Germany | 3,722.3 | 4,448.5 | + 726.2 | + 19.05 |
| United Kingdom | 2,909.4 | 2,204.9 | - 704.5 | - 24.02 |
| Czechoslovakia | 3,918.3 | 2,893.2 | - 1,025.1 | - 26.01 |
| Other Barter Countries | 1,675.7 | 2,594.8 | + 919.1 | + 54.08 |
| Other Countries | 5,442.6 | 7,034.0 | + 1,591.4 | + 29.02 |
| Sub-total | 56,511.2 | 66,678.1 | +10,166.9 | + 17.09 |
| Loan and Grant Imports | 74,473.7 | 84,081.5 | + 9,607.8 | + 12.09 |
| Total Imports | 130,984.9 | 150,759.6 | +19,774.7 | + 15.09 |
| **Total Foreign Trade Excluding Loans and Grants** | 126,483.3 | 136,207.7 | + 9,724.4 | + 7.70 |
| **Total Foreign Trade Including Loans and Grants** | 200,957.0 | 220,289.2 | + 19 ,332.2 | + 9.69 |

## TABLE II
## AFGHANISTAN'S EXPORTS
1965/66 and 1966/67
(All data in thousand U.S. dollars)

|  |  |  | Change: 1965/66 - 1966/67 |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | 1965/66 | 1966/67 | Amount | Percentage |
| Casings | 1,165.7 | 1,451.9 | + 286.2 | + 24.05 |
| Fresh Fruit | 5,130.2 | 7,243.4 | + 2,113.2 | + 41.00 |
| Dried Fruit and Nuts | 17,877.6 | 15,261.5 | - 2,616.1 | - 14.06 |
| Fresh and Dried Vegetables | 179.4 | 209.6 | + 30.2 | + 16.08 |
| Oilseeds | 4,492.1 | 1,022.6 | - 3,469.5 | - 77.02 |
| Hides and Skins | 1,362.4 | 2,176.4 | + 814.0 | + 59.07 |
| Karakul Skins | 16,084.1 | 11,761.6 | - 4,322.5 | - 26.09 |
| Other Fur Skins | 121.4 | 201.9 | + 80.5 | + 66.03 |
| Wool | 1,989.4 | 6,536.7 | + 4,547.3 | + 228.57 |
| Raw Cotton | 11,131.8 | 14,289.4 | + 3,157.6 | + 28.36 |
| Medical Herbs | 100.2 | 984.3 | + 884.1 | + 882.33 |
| Carpets and Rugs | 8,940.1 | 8,159.2 | - 780.9 | - 8.73 |
| All Other Commodities | 397.7 | 231.0 | - 166.7 | - 41.91 |
|  | 69,972.1 | 69,529.5 | - 442.6 | - 0.63 |

## TABLE III

## AFGHANISTAN'S IMPORTS

1965/66 and 1966/67

(All data in thousand U.S. dollars)

|  | 1965/66 | 1966/67 | Change: 1965/66 - 1966/67<br>Amount | <br>Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| cluding Loan and Grant Imports |  |  |  |  |
| Sugar | 3,030.8 | 6,420.2 | + 3,389.4 | + 111.1 |
| Tea | 2,865.2 | 6,081.6 | + 3,216.4 | + 112.2 |
| Other Foods | 864.0 | 1,735.7 | + 871.7 | + 100.8 |
| Tobacco & Tobacco Manufactures | 176.0 | 374.4 | + 198.4 | + 112.7 |
| Petroleum Products | 4,331.2 | 4,376.4 | + 45.2 | + 1.0 |
| Medical & Pharmaceutical Products | 1,509.0 | 2,286.0 | + 777.0 | + 51.4 |
| Other Chemical Products | 1,572.5 | 2,035.3 | + 462.8 | + 29.4 |
| Rubber Tires & Tubes | 2,099.4 | 3,038.6 | + 939.2 | + 44.7 |
| Cotton Fabrics | 3,998.3 | 3,845.7 | - 152.6 | - 3.8 |
| Fabrics Excluding Cotton | 4,309.3 | 4,906.3 | + 597.0 | + 13.8 |
| Other Non-Metallic Manufactures | 3,455.1 | 4,064.9 | + 609.8 | + 17.6 |
| Metals & Metal Manufactures n.e.s. | 1,900.9 | 2,468.2 | + 567.3 | + 29.8 |
| Machinery Excluding Electric | 809.3 | 1,372.4 | + 563.1 | + 69.5 |
| Electric Machinery | 1,936.1 | 2,477.8 | + 541.7 | + 27.9 |
| Automobiles | 1,422.8 | 1,159.7 | - 263.1 | - 18.4 |
| Other Road Motor Vehicles | 2,638.7 | 1,910.3 | - 728.4 | - 27.6 |
| Bicycles | 243.7 | 297.7 | + 54.0 | 22.1 |
| Other Transport Equipment | 1,048.8 | 1,160.4 | + 111.6 | 10.6 |
| Plumbing, Heating and Lighting Equipment | 1,087.1 | 861.1 | - 226.0 | 20.7 |
| Used Clothing | 1,395.7 | 1,002.6 | - 393.1 | 28.1 |
| Footwear | 1,614.4 | 1,370.6 | - 244.8 | 15.1 |
| Other Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles | 3,946.3 | 3,463.7 | - 482.6 | 12.2 |
| All Other Commodities & Unknowns | 10,255.6 | 9,968.8 | - 286.8 | 2.8 |
| TOTAL | 56,511.2 | 66,678.1 | + 10166.9 | 17.9 |
| Non-Project Loan & Grant Imports | 18,127.7 | 23,371.9 | + 5244.2 | 28.9 |
| Project Loan & Grant Imports | 56,346.0 | 60,709.6 | + 4363.6 | + 7.7 |
| TOTAL IMPORTS | 130,984.9 | 150,759.6 | + 19,774.7 | + 15.0 |

## TABLE IV

## DEVELOPMENT IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE POSITION

1964/65 TO 1966/67

(In Million of U.S. dollars )

| | End of Hoot (March ) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1964/65 | 1965/66 | 1966/67 |
| **Da Afghanistan Bank** | | | |
| Foreign Exchange Holdings, Total | 10.15 | 15.50 | 12.47 |
| Convertible | 9.45 | 14.83 | 12.33 |
| Inconvertible | 0.70 | 0.67 | 0.14 |
| Net Position Under Bilateral Agreements | - 0.42 | 2.34 | 1.20 |
| Foreign Exchange Holdings Plus Net Bilateral Position | 9.73 | 17.84 | 13.67 |
| Foreign Exchange Holdings, Total, Less IMF Transactions | 4.53 | 12.13 | 2.95 |
| **Private Banks** | | | |
| Foreign Exchange Holdings, Total | 2.26 | 1.63 | 2.46 |
| Convertible | 1.85 | 1.31 | 2.19 |
| Inconvertible | 0.41 | 0.32 | 0.27 |

1. Excluding small amount of DAB Branches, not available

2. Not Available

was $ 10 million, or 18 per cent. With development, consumption of goods from abroad has increased. Since competitive replacement goods are not yet produced within the country. But efforts to develop local industries for this purpose are considerable.

Tarrifs of Afghanistan are a source of government revenue and are protective in function except for some goods, such as textiles. Limiting imports to save foreign exchange is part of the government's economic policy.

Some changes occurred in the composition of imports in 1345. For instance, reduction in government deficit financing during the year 1345.

Imports were effected by the inflationary tendencies that continued despite the imports of sugar and tea were twofold compared to 1344; imports of other consumer goods increased between 15 and 50 per cent. Imports of cotton fabrics, vehicles. electrical equipment, clothing and shoes declined from 10 to 20 per cent.

Normalization of trade with India resulted in a 35 per cent increase in the value of imports from that country in 1345. Imports from the USSR increased by 24 per cent.

During 1345 exports to the barter zone increased and exports to the convertible currency zone declined. Exports to the controlled regions, especially India, have increased, but exports to Pakistan decreased about 45 per cent.

The increase in the value of imports and the decline in the value of exports to the free zone have caused a noticeable reduction in the foreign exchange reserves of D'Afghanistan Bank, since convertible currency is obtained from trade with the free zone area. Correspondingly, as a result of the increase in export to the barter zone and a postponement of loan repayments to the USSR, a surplus of clearing foreign exchange accrued.

The repayment of goverment loans in 1345 was more than in 1344, since according to the agreements loans were not repaid to the barter zone in 1344. However, no great difficulties have appeared in the repayment of foreign loans even though the balance of trade was unfavourable in 1345.

# Manpower

Labor in the country rose considerably in 1345, especially in industry and construction. The number of workers in industry increased 1,790 (8.3 %) and by 5,173 in the main construction projects.

During 1345 the study of manpower has continued. Of the estimated total population of 15,400,000 approximately 3,900,000 persons were employed in 1345.

The number of women workers has remained at quite a low level.

*National Population Census*

In Assad 1344 (July 1965) the government stepped up the pace of national census activities. The Ministries of Interior and Planning took a population census of greater Kabul city.

The term greater Kabul is defined in the 25-year plan of Kabul city development. It includes ten municipal sectors and a number of villages and woleswalis of Bagrami, Dehsabz, Chardehi and Paghman.

The population survey included all persons in Kabul in the 24 hours that preceded the beginning of the census. 80,000 standardized census forms were filled out in 69,871 households during the 10 days of the census.

The survey indicated that the average household has 6.2 persons. The total population of Kabul city was 435,203 persons of which 243,582 were men and 191,621 women. This is a ratio of 127 men to 100 women.

The total number of literate persons was 118,393 (27.2 per cent), of which 88,134 were men and 30,250 were women. The highest percentage of literates was in the municipal setor number 5 (48.5 per cent); the lowest was 17.2 per cent in the Bagrami villages.

The national population estimate (excluding Kochis, whose numbers range from 1.5 to 3 million) will indicate the destribution, sex, and raural-urban ratio of those able to do productive work.

*Table 1. Number of Employables Between* 15-60 *(Excluding Nomads)*

| | | Total (000's) | Men (000's) | Women (000's) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | 6150 | 3137 | 3013 |
| Urban dwellers | | 715 | 365 | 350 |
| Rural population | | 5435 | 2772 | 2663 |

*Table 2. Greater Kabul Employment Statistics*

| | (000's) | of which | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Working (000's) | in search of work (000's) | not working (000's) |
| Total | 435.20 | 119.10 | 2.14 | 313.96 |
| Men | 243.58 | 113.42 | 2.05 | 128.11 |
| Women | 191.62 | 5.68 | 0.09 | 185.85 |

Classification of the unemployed population cannot be summerized in detail, because age statistics have not been processed. The following table is based on partial data.

*Table 3: Breakdown of Greater Kabul Unemployed*

| | Total (000's) | Houseworkers (000's) | Students (000's) | Hospitals & prisons (000's) | Dependents (000's) | Others (000's) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Totals | 313.96 | 89.76 | 72.68 | 1.99 | 147.17 | 2.36 |
| Men | 128.11 | 2.50 | 49.16 | 1.50 | 72.78 | 1.87 |
| Women | 185.85 | 87.26 | 23.52 | 0.19 | 74.39 | 0.49 |

Calculations of the economically active population in 1345 are based on the population of Kabul and the sample surveys of other regions in the country, excluding Kochis.

*Table 4: Manpower Balance*

| | Estimate for the year 1345 (1966-67) (000's) |
|---|---|
| I. Total population | 12.670 |
| A) Men working | 4,085 |
| B) People at work including the aged and those between 10 to 14 years old | 3,137<br>450 |
| C) Women at work | 500 |
| II. Manpower distribution with respect to occupation: | |
| A) Workers in economic fields | 3,813 |
| B) Students 14 and over in the work force | 54 |
| III. Total number in productive work | 3,370 |
| A) Agriculture | 2,942 |
| B) Industries, including handicraft industries | 230 |
| C) Construction and geological work | 83 |
| D) Transport and communications (in the productive services) | 15 |
| E) Other fields (such as the productive activities in villages) | 100 |
| IV. Total in the service occupations | 443 |
| A) Education | 12 |
| B) Health | 6 |
| C) Transport and communication (Social and other services) | 15 |
| D) Government services and others | 60 |
| E) Trade | 100 |
| F) Other fields (such as services in villages etc). | 250 |
| V. Miscellaneous employed | 320 |

In the above table two factors need explanation.

Only active women workers have been counted, resulting in a smaller figure for the total man power pool than is actually the situation. However, attracting women into the active work force is now limited in view of the customs of the country, and hence counting all the women as able to work would be misleading. Nevertheless, women are an important source of manpower.

Secondly the remaining 220,000 persons not included in the figures listed are basically unemployed people. The number in this group is actually greater because persons with temporary or part-time jobs have been counted in the full-time working force.

## Industrial Work Force

There were 234,000 workers in seven of the 20 operating in 1345. In the other 13 [illegible] less than 20 persons were employed.

*Table 5:*
*Occupational Distribution in Industry*

| | 1344 Number of Establishments | 1344 Workers | 1345 Estimate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Workers |
| Coal mining | 4 | 1,324 | 4 | 1,432 |
| Other mining of non-minerals | 5 | 296 | 5 | 324 |
| Food production | 8 | 2,337 | 8 | 3,165 |
| Textiles | 17 | 11,900 | 19 | 12,354 |
| Furniture and Carpentry | 3 | 572 | 5 | 631 |
| Printing and Publishing | 17 | 958 | 17 | 1,003 |
| Coal briquetting | 1 | 107 | 1 | 96 |
| Building construction materials | 6 | 1,941 | 6 | 1,935 |
| Transport, repair and equipment and metal works | 7 | 1,430 | 8 | 1,579 |
| Electric power generation | 11 | 480 | 13 | 576 |
| Other establishments | 2 | 270 | 2 | 341 |
| Totals | 81 | 21,642 | 88 | 23,436 |

The number of establishments during the year 1344 has been noted from the 1345 estimates. The distribution of establishments with respect to number of workers is as follows:-

*Table 6 Number of Workers In Industrial Establishments*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Establishments | 81 | 88 |
| With 20 to 99 workers | 48 | 55 |
| With 100 or more workers | 33 | 33 |

In a few establishments, such as the power plants at Naghlu and Mahipar and the briquette factory, more than 100 workers were employed before the projects were commissioned in 1345. But since the number of workers in these establishments dropped to less than 100 persons after their construction was completed they have been listed as establishments with 20 to 99 workers.

*Table 7 Number of Workers in the Main Construction Projects in 1345.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Torghundi - Herat - Kandahar road | 1,200 |
| Nangarhar canal | 1,000 |
| Ministry of Public Works Projects | 7,167 |
| Naghlu power plant | 6,000 |
| Doshi-Sherkhan Bander road | 3,611 |
| Pule Khumri - Mazare Sharif - Sheberghan road | 4,911 |
| Kabul-Kandahar highway | 1,190 |
| Pule Charkhi Workshop | 1,997 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Mahipar hydropower works | 2,200 |
| Pakthia highway | 885 |
| Kabul City construction (Microryon) | 1,800 |
| Bagrami construction | 839 |
| Kabul - Pule Alam high way | 576 |
| Poly-technic | 2,137 |
| Kunar Bridge | 500 |
| Sardeh Dam | 1,113 |
| Second stage of silo construction | 500 |
| Jangalak Technicum | 475 |
| Mazare Sharif Technicum | 108 |
| Chemical fertilizers plant | 400 |
| Gas pipe line construction and geological work | 1,991 |
| Herat-Islam Qala highway | 710 |
| Helmand Valley Authority development construction work | 1,240 |
| Total | 51,730 |

### *Working Women*

The number of women working is still unsatisfactory.

Table 8: Women Working In Industry In 1344

| | |
|---|---|
| Foodstuff production | 628 |
| Furniture and Carpentry | 40 |
| Textiles | 108 |
| Press and Publications | 29 |
| Building materials | 15 |
| Autorepair, transport equipment and metal work | 17 |
| Total | 837 |

Number of women working in social services is somewhat higher.

Table 9: Kabul Women Working In Social Services In 1344

| | |
|---|---|
| Education | 1109 |
| Government Service | 419 |
| Health | 398 |
| Technical Surveys | 31 |
| Air Transport | 49 |
| Bakery | 28 |
| Other branches | 252 |
| Total | 2386 |

### *Salaries of Industrial Workers*

Wages of industrial workers increased by 36.3% during the Second Five Year Plan period compared to the first five year plan.

The average annual wages of workers during the year 1341 to 1344 in industrial fields were as follows:-

*Table 1[illegible] Approximate Average Annual Salary*

|  | 1341 | 1342 | 1343 | 1344 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coal mining | 4,510 | 7,500 | 8,356 | 10,109 |
| Non-metallic minerals mining | 8,800 | 8,140 | 7,324 | 7,530 |
| Foodstuff production | 10,500 | 8,700 | 8,460 | 8,159 |
| Textiles | 8,870 | 9,530 | 8,729 | 12,045 |
| Furniture and carpentry | 10,800 | 11,100 | 11,323 | 16,994 |
| Press and publications | 9,900 | 11,950 | 13,278 | 13,894 |
| Briquetting | 6,830 | 6,120 | 6,890 | 7,743 |

# Roads And Traffic

Estimates place the total length of streets and roads of Afghanistan at 13,320 km. Of this, asphalt and concrete roads constitute 1,886 kms.

The new 312 km. Pule Khumri - Mazare Sharif - Sheberghan highway and the 124-km Herat - Islam Qala highway are newly being constructed.

The first-rate highways built during the previous five year plans link the capital with all the main areas of the country.

The highway of the northern and eastern regions are used most heavily. Average traffic carrying per month on the Kabul-Sherkhan-Bander highway through the Salang counted at the southern Salang toll station, is 4,942 lorries and 1,468 cars. On the Kabul-Torkham highway (Darunta station) it is 4,109 and 2,555 respectively. Heaviest traffic in 1345 on the Kabul Sher Khan highway came in July-August with 6,400 lorries and 2,000 cars and on the Kabul-Torkham highway in September-October with 5,200 lorries and 2,00 cars. As for the average monthly traffic on other modern highway it is approximately 900-1000 lorries and cars and there is little seasonal variation.

These figures show an average monthly traffic increase in 1345 on the Kabul-Torkham highway of 23.8 per cent, on the Kabul-Sherkhan Bander highway of 5-10 per cent and, on the Herat-Kandahar highway of 17.4-21.0 per cent. But traffic on the Kandahar-Spinboldak highway was only 80-97 of 1344 traffic.

1345 toll receipts were Af. 28.7 million, 50 per cent of which were collected on the Kabul-Sherkhan Bander highway.

During the last five years the number of automobile in Kabul has increased approximately 2.5 times. According to information from the Kabul Traffic Bureau there were 39,000 automobiles in 1345.

*Vehicle Statistics*

| | 1341<br>(1962 63) | 1342<br>(1963 64) | 1343<br>(1964 65) | 1344<br>(1965 66) | 1345<br>(1966 67) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lorries | 8,100 | 8,540 | 11,390 | 14,290 | 16,500 |
| **Buses** | 1,170 | 1,230 | 1,260 | 2,010 | 2,200 |
| Automobiles | 7,080 | 8,170 | 12,810 | 18,750 | 20,000 |
| Total | 16,360 | 17,940 | 25,430 | 35,050 | 38,700 |

The Transport Department is one of the biggest transport organisations in the country. It has approximately 6,000 lorries and 5,200 automobiles. The lorry fleet is constituted of 1,200 "TIS" automobiles, 4,3000 "International" automobiles and 500 other automobiles with a carrying capacity of 1.5 - 2.5 tons.

In 1345 2.4 million tons were carried by the vehicles of the Transport Department half of which constituted fresh and dried fruits. This indicates that the vehicles of the transport Department carried an average of less than 100 tons per vehicle per year because of numerous trips with underloading, trips without loads, etc.

The transport department carried about 460 thousand passengers in 1345 while private bus companies carried 2.6 million passengers.

# *Chapter III*

# Statistical Appendix

# DOMESTIC REVENUES

(Thousands of Afghanis)

| | | 1343<br>(1964-65) | 1344<br>(1965-66) | 1345<br>(1966-67) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Direct Taxes | 447,793 | 574,901 | 600,897 |
| 110 | Individual Income | 238,373 | 324,336 | 387,907 |
| 120 | Company Income | 80,619 | 81,107 | 122,723 |
| 130 | Land | 44,345 | 81,902 | 89,888 |
| 140 | Livestock | 84,456 | 87,556 | 379 |
| 200 | Indirect Taxes | 1,6[illegible]7,402 | 2,175,528 | 2,627,657 |
| 210 | Import Duties | 1,095,051 | 1,129,164 | 1,450,728 |
| 220 | Export Duties | 80,083 | 134,335 | 167,061 |
| 230 | Tax on sale of consumer goods | 197,615 | 92,348 | 80,205 |
| 240 | Tax on Commercial transactions | 529,466 | 804,263 | 917,011 |
| 250 | Monopoly Duties | 15,187 | 10,418 | 12,652 |
| 300 | Income -Sales of Property and Services | 197,461 | 244,597 | 276,616 |
| 310 | Sale of Natural Resources | 106,788 | 101,396 | 121,392 |
| 320 | Sale of Other Property | 42,631 | 60,319 | 66,094 |
| 330 | Sale of Prison Mfg. | 297 | 655 | 512 |
| 340 | Printing Services and Products | 2,879 | 7,018 | [illegible],282 |
| 350 | Postal and Telegraphs Services | 29,278 | 29,[illegible] | 32,645 |
| 360 | Radio & Telephone Service | 13,232 | 18,895 | 18,480 |
| 370 | Public Health Service | 2,353 | 4,735 | 5,004 |
| 390 | Other Public Services | 1,003 | 21,156 | 31,207 |
| 400 | Revenues - License Fees & Fines | 110,831 | 114,094 | 133,267 |
| 410 | Sale of Vehicle Licenses | 49 | 48 | 33 |
| 420 | Sale of Identity Documents | 1,6[illegible] | 5,373 | 6,769 |
| 430 | Notary and Court Charges | 38,327 | 45,348 | 52,394 |
| 440 | Fines and Penalities | 2,408 | [illegible] | [illegible],819 |
| 450 | Custom fines and Penalities | 1[illegible]0,462 | 1[illegible],[illegible]91 | 1[illegible],210 |
| 460 | License and Permits n.e.c. | [illegible],159 | [illegible] | 12,713 |

| | | 1343 (1964-65) | 1344 (1965-66) | 1345 (1966-67) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Fees and Fines n.e.c. | 45,81[illegible] | 38,180 | 4[illegible],329 |
| 500 | Income from Use of Property & Money | 34,3[illegible] | 52,078 | 121,277 |
| 510 | Rental of Real Estate | [illegible] | 11,582 | 18,261 |
| 520 | Rental of Other property | 8,[illegible] | [illegible],827 | 7,664 |
| 530 | Interest on Bank Deposits | [illegible] | 261 | 202 |
| 540 | Interest on Loans Made | [illegible] | [illegible],410 | 67 |
| 550 | Investments | 59,216 | 44,979 | 94,024 |
| 590 | Other Income Property and Money | 320 | 187 | 363 |
| 600 | Income from Govt. Enterprises | 347,122 | 767,618 | 282,187 |
| 610 | Govt. Monoply Operations | 156,290 | 609,271 | 227,431 |
| 620 | Govt. Cooperative & Depot | - | 2,000 | 8,365 |
| 640 | Textile Plan Operations | - | - | - |
| 650 | Utility Operations | 20,550 | 96 | 4 |
| 660 | Depot Operations | - | - | - |
| 690 | Other Govt. Enterprises | 170,282 | 156,251 | 46,387 |
| 700 | Other Incomes | 64,620 | 67,723 | 80,374 |
| 710 | Delinquent Tax Collections | 49,757 | 44,666 | 51,380 |
| 720 | Contributions | 5,748 | 4,845 | 5,233 |
| 730 | Misc. Incomes | 9,115 | 18,212 | 23,761 |
| 800 | Non-Revenue Incomes | 58,256 | 151,017 | 55,093 |
| 810 | Refunds of Over Payments | 6,500 | 6,104 | 5,726 |
| 820 | Repayment of Loans to Govt. Employees | 1,968 | 41,288 | 3,859 |
| 830 | Cash Repayment of Advances | 43,582 | 90,515 | 39,096 |
| 840 | Transfer from Agencies | 6,209 | 13,110 | 6,412 |
| | Subtotal | 3,229,578 | 4,145,556 | 4,178,668 |
| | Commodity Assistance and Special Proceeds not included above | 241,825 | 564,000 | 850,780 |
| | Grand Total | 3,471,403 | 4,709,556 | 5,029,448 |

Source: Ministry of Finance

## FOREIGN LOANS AND GRANTS

(Million Dollars)

| | 1343<br>(1964-65) | 1344<br>(1965-66) | 1345<br>(1966-67) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **U.S.S.R.** | | | |
| Loans | 33.00 | 48.00 | 30.91 |
| Grants | 12.00 | 6.00 | 0.25 |
| Total | 45.00 | 54.00 | 31.16 |
| **U. S. A.** | | | |
| Loans | 0.40 | 0.11 | 3.22 |
| Grants | 16.00 | 12.68 | 5.50 |
| Total | 16.40 | 12.79 | 8.72 |
| **GERMANY** | | | |
| Loans | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.76 |
| Grants | 0.10 | | 0.75 |
| Total | 7.10 | 8.35 | 11.51 |
| **CZECHOSLOVAKIA** | | | |
| Loans | 1.00 | 0.30 | - |
| Grants | - | - | - |
| Total | 1.00 | 0.30 | - |
| **United Nations** | | | |
| Loans | - | - | - |
| Grants | 1.00 | [illegible] | 1.27 |
| Total | 1.00 | [illegible] | 1.27 |
| **ALL SOURCES** | | | |
| Loans | 41.40 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Grants | 29.10 | [illegible] | 7.77 |
| Total | 70.50 | [illegible] | 57.66 |

Source: Ministry of Planning.

# GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

(Thousands of Afghanis)

| | 1343 (1964-65) | | | 1344 (1965-66) | | | 1345 (1966-67) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ordinary | Development | Total | Ordinary | Development | Total | Ordinary | Development | Total |
| **Ministry of Court** | 26,988 | - | 26,988 | 31,538 | - | 31,538 | 32,514 | - | 32,514 |
| **National Assembly** | 8,767 | - | 8,767 | 17,919 | - | 17,919 | 24,591 | - | 24,591 |
| **Senate** | 1,228 | - | 1,228 | 4,218 | - | 4,218 | 10,045 | - | 10,045 |
| **Prime Ministry** | 23,973 | - | 23,973 | 26,253 | - | 26,253 | 24,050 | - | 24,050 |
| **Foreign Affairs** | 70,194 | - | 70,194 | 77,075 | - | 77,075 | 74,929 | - | 74,929 |
| **Interior ( Civil )** | 50,592 | - | 50,592 | 55,397 | 1,261 | 56,658 | 53,135 | - | 53,135 |
| **Interior (Police )** | 146,507 | - | 146,507 | 157,325 | - | 157,325 | 191,938 | - | 191,938 |
| **Ministry of Justice** | 37,791 | - | 37,791 | 48,328 | - | 48,328 | 44,449 | - | 44,449 |
| **Finance (Debt Service)** | 378,686 | - | 378,686 | 286,371 | - | 286,371 | 518,410 | - | 518,410 |
| **Finance (Other)** | 151,157 | 44,638 | 195,795 | 324,762 | 65,795 | 390,557 | 324,669 | 21,234 | 345,903 |
| **Education** | 300,450 | 39,147 | 339,597 | 352,275 | 76,274 | 428,549 | 430,792 | 206,715 | 637,507 |
| **Health** | 75,693 | 13,282 | 88,975 | 84,298 | 12,573 | 96,871 | 98,694 | 16,100 | 114,794 |
| **Communications** | 47,687 | 19,545 | 67,232 | 48,055 | 23,146 | 71,201 | 48,751 | 32,817 | 81,568 |
| **Public Works** | 75,587 | 850,169 | 925,756 | 123,263 | 370,247 | 493,510 | 127,860 | 335,196 | 463,056 |
| **Agriculture** | 48,925 | 51,105 | 100,030 | 45,594 | 74,818 | 120,412 | 60,123 | 168,896 | 229,019 |
| **Mines and Industries** | 45,088 | 445,195 | 490,283 | 56,098 | 645,448 | 701,546 | 57,149 | 588,328 | 645,477 |
| **Planning** | 21,966 | - | 21,966 | 22,516 | - | 22,516 | 15,399 | - | 15,399 |
| **Press & Information** | 33,403 | 36,146 | 69,549 | 27,965 | 22,786 | 50,751 | 44,603 | 11,456 | 56,059 |
| **Commerce** | 11,794 | 299 | 12,093 | 13,713 | - | 13,713 | 14,422 | 4,002 | 18,424 |
| **Tribal Affairs** | 26,284 | - | 26,284 | 26,668 | - | 26,668 | 25,774 | - | 25,774 |
| **Kabul University** | 67,008 | 9,560 | 76,568 | 59,657 | 4,195 | 63,852 | 67,721 | 20,669 | 88,390 |
| **Health Institutes** | 30,941 | 584 | 31,525 | 32,080 | 2,366 | 34,446 | 31,789 | 2,757 | 34,546 |
| **Faculty of Medicine** | 11,710 | 2,177 | 13,887 | 11,570 | 1,200 | 12,770 | 11,567 | 1,567 | 13,134 |
| **Olympic Department** | 2,880 | - | 2,880 | 1,842 | - | 1,842 | 6,062 | - | 6,062 |
| **Civil Aviation** | 33,180 | 7,753 | 40,933 | 35,487 | 10,131 | 45,618 | 38,870 | 4,400 | 43,270 |
| **General Transport** | 6,568 | - | 6,568 | 7,519 | - | 7,519 | 7,942 | - | 7,942 |
| **Helmand Valley** | 35,063 | 54,604 | 89,667 | 29,852 | 35,200 | 65,052 | 30,609 | 50,791 | 81,400 |
| **Rural Development** | - | 18,972 | 18,972 | - | 21,231 | 21,231 | - | 45,178 | 45,178 |
| **Cartographic** | 6,675 | 917 | 7,592 | 6,107 | 673 | 6,780 | - | 281 | 281 |
| **Waters & Soil** | 3,662 | 11,482 | 15,144 | 2,362 | 35,468 | 37,830 | - | 21,380 | 21,380 |
| **Paktia Development** | - | - | - | - | 3,316 | 3,316 | - | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| **Polytechnic** | - | 16,560 | 16,560 | - | 47,420 | 47,420 | 6,200 | 63,740 | 69,940 |
| **Nangarhar Valley** | - | - | - | - | 266,532 | 266,532 | - | 250,437 | 250,437 |
| **Land Reclamation and Settlement** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13,060 | 11,509 | 24,569 |
| **Administrative Unit of Food Supply** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27 | - | 27 |
| **Said Nour Mohd. Shah Project** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17,200 | 17,200 |
| **Others** | 777,963 | - | 777,963 | 886,053 | - | 886,053 | 1,098,541 | - | 1,098,541 |
| **TOTAL:** | 2,558,410 | 1,622,135 | 4,180,545 | 2,902,160 | 1,720,080 | 4,622,240 | 3,567,183 | 1,800,653 | 5,367,836 |

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] stry of [illegible] | 9,2[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | - | [illegible] | | [illegible] | 26,[illegible] |
| [illegible] nal Assem[illegible] | 7,880 | 608 | [illegible]8 | 71 | | - | | [illegible] | 8,[illegible] |
| [illegible] e's | 552 | 25 | 1[illegible] | 6[illegible]2 | - | - | | | [illegible]8 |
| [illegible] Minist[illegible] | 18,971 | [illegible] | 2,1[illegible] | 1,229 | - | 25 | - | [illegible] | 23,973 |
| [illegible] gn Affa[illegible] | 32,274 | [illegible] | [illegible]8[illegible] | 3,01[illegible] | [illegible] | 4,872 | - | | [illegible],194 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 4,[illegible] | 176 | 28 | - | [illegible] | [illegible],892 |
| [illegible] | 105,287 | [illegible] | 31,[illegible] | 3,222 | [illegible]0 | 992 | - | [illegible] | 14[illegible] |
| [illegible] e | 24,918 | [illegible] | [illegible]48 | 4,8[illegible] | | 14 | - | | [illegible] |
| Finance | 74,2[illegible] | [illegible] | 41,[illegible] | 1,332 | [illegible],880 | 13,982 | 61[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible],481 |
| [illegible] ion | 116,933 | 14,499 | 60,4[illegible] | 10,749 | 28,[illegible]48 | 7,5[illegible] | - | [illegible] | 1[illegible],497 |
| Health | 38,2[illegible] | 6,5[illegible] | 16,1[illegible] | 2,558 | [illegible],[illegible]24 | 14,284 | - | [illegible] | 8[illegible],[illegible]75 |
| [illegible] | 32,[illegible] | [illegible],7[illegible] | [illegible]4,7[illegible] | 10,669 | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible],232 |
| [illegible] munication | 353,728 | [illegible] | [illegible],66[illegible] | 8,035 | 6[illegible],5[illegible] | 20,322 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 125,786 |
| [illegible] c Works | 60,074 | [illegible],[illegible]64 | [illegible],[illegible]45 | 8,559 | 1[illegible],5[illegible] | 1,074 | | [illegible] | 10[illegible],02[illegible] |
| [illegible] culture | 183,925 | 6[illegible],9[illegible]1 | [illegible]46,1[illegible] | 30,322 | 1[illegible],7[illegible] | 2,6[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 430,285 |
| Mines and [illegible] | 6,280 | 1,0[illegible] | [illegible] | 781 | - | 17,811 | - | [illegible] | 21,967 |
| [illegible] ing | 8,500 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 880 | [illegible] | - | - | [illegible] | 12,093 |
| [illegible] ance | 13,317 | [illegible] | [illegible],[illegible] | 1,165 | [illegible],[illegible]8[illegible] | [illegible],2[illegible] | - | [illegible] | 69,519 |
| [illegible] and Info[illegible] | 21,600 | 293 | [illegible],5[illegible] | 905 | [illegible] | [illegible]5[illegible] | - | | 26,283 |
| Tribal Affairs | 38,909 | 10,45[illegible] | 14,2[illegible] | 7,054 | [illegible] | [illegible],982 | - | [illegible] | [illegible],469 |
| [illegible] University | 12,9[illegible] | 1,422 | 16,4[illegible] | 583 | - | 15 | | 1,2[illegible] | 31,524 |
| Health Institute | 8,2[illegible] | 686 | 1,[illegible]56 | 2,177 | - | 1,[illegible] | - | | 13,888 |
| [illegible] of Medicine | 854 | 1,186 | [illegible] | 18 | - | [illegible] | - | [illegible] | 2,879 |
| [illegible] io Department | 22,828 | 3,372 | 6,4[illegible]1 | 1,278 | [illegible],325 | [illegible]94 | - | | 40,933 |
| [illegible] Aviation [illegible] | 4,875 | 1,193 | 297 | 90 | - | [illegible] | - | | 6,369 |
| [illegible] Transport [illegible] | 29,260 | 2,465 | 17,5[illegible] | 3,475 | [illegible],179 | [illegible] | - | | 85,660 |
| Helmand Valley Auth[illegible] | 12,195 | 1,635 | 3,5[illegible] | 931 | 342 | 1[illegible] | - | [illegible] | 18,973 |
| Rural Development | 4,394 | 527 | 1,4[illegible] | 151 | [illegible]77 | 232 | | [illegible] | [illegible],502 |
| [illegible] graphic Inst[illegible] | 4,813 | 1,582 | 2,[illegible] | 524 | 3,689 | 1,8[illegible] | | [illegible] | 15,743 |
| [illegible] Land Settl[illegible] | | - | - | - | 16,560 | - | | | 36,550 |
| [illegible] technic | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,374,355 | 304,149 | 8[illegible],2[illegible] | 111,245 | [illegible],[illegible]45 | [illegible] | 8[illegible],[illegible] | [illegible]86 | 3,[illegible],581 |
| [illegible] classified | - | - | | - | | | | | [illegible],9[illegible]3 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | | [illegible],18[illegible],544 |

[illegible]

## EXPENDITURE BY AGENCY AND MAJOR OBJECT 1344

Ordinary and Development Combined

(Thousands of Afghanis)

| | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 700 | 800 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ministry of Court** | 9,032 | 9,442 | 11,907 | 1,035 | - | 1 | - | 121 | 31,538 |
| **National Assembly** | 12,421 | 1,663 | 346 | - | 3,483 | - | - | 6 | 17,919 |
| **Senate** | 2,706 | 56 | 306 | 1,150 | - | - | - | | 4,218 |
| **Prime Ministry** | 17,877 | 3,014 | 4,145 | 976 | - | 16 | - | 224 | 26,252 |
| **Foreign Affairs** | 34,997 | 29,222 | 851 | 4,407 | 3,072 | 4,511 | - | 14 | 77,074 |
| Interior (Civil) | 39,545 | 2,481 | 8,265 | 4,581 | 209 | 1,566 | - | 12 | 56,659 |
| Interior (Police) | 111,383 | 4,570 | 36,283 | 3,018 | 755 | 1,296 | - | 23 | 157,328 |
| **Justice** | 36,025 | 4,496 | 5,422 | 3,033 | - | 251 | - | 100 | 49,327 |
| **Finance** | 73,316 | 11,623 | 15,543 | 7,188 | 63,243 | 207,693 | 289,361 | 8,961 | 676,928 |
| **Education** | 254,649 | 19,344 | 70,678 | 10,896 | 65,378 | 6,377 | - | 1,228 | 428,550 |
| Health | 40,940 | 8,340 | 14,742 | 990 | 13,746 | 17,649 | - | 462 | 96,871 |
| Communication | 33,639 | 9,324 | 23,239 | 4,512 | 6 | 426 | - | 55 | 71,201 |
| **Public Works** | 191,134 | 25,767 | 150,904 | 6,303 | 53,253 | 66,083 | - | 67 | 493,511 |
| **Agriculture** | 58,376 | 5,503 | 19,855 | 9,763 | 18,369 | 7,970 | 491 | 85 | 120,412 |
| **Mines and Industries** | 254,685 | 133,710 | 275,455 | 20,172 | 14,755 | 1,722 | 867 | 181 | 701,547 |
| **Planning** | 3,243 | 1,560 | 270 | 338 | - | 16,949 | - | 157 | 22,517 |
| **Commerce** | 9,390 | 3,015 | 716 | 367 | - | 145 | - | 80 | 13,713 |
| Press and Information | 14,218 | 7,324 | 2,452 | 544 | 22,286 | 3,671 | - | 255 | 50,750 |
| **Tribal Affairs** | 22,511 | 249 | 2,106 | 460 | 939 | 365 | - | 37 | 26,667 |
| Kabul University | 36,479 | 8,078 | 11,743 | 1,297 | 2,848 | 3,225 | - | 182 | 63,852 |
| Health Institute | 12,838 | 2,065 | 16,151 | 2,200 | 1,076 | 20 | - | 97 | 34,447 |
| Faculty of Medicine | 8,764 | 532 | 1,343 | 1,200 | - | 892 | - | 38 | 12,769 |
| Olympic Department | 931 | 342 | 462 | 71 | - | 22 | - | 14 | 1,842 |
| Civil Aviation Authority | 23,594 | 3,170 | 7,057 | 1,138 | 8,875 | 1,065 | - | 720 | 45,619 |
| **General Transport Department** | 5,108 | 1,953 | 361 | 97 | - | - | - | | 7,519 |
| **Helmand Valley Authority** | 26,920 | 2,681 | 11,490 | 1,918 | 21,910 | 113 | - | 20 | 65,042 |
| Rural Development | 14,892 | 1,983 | 3,059 | 538 | 549 | 163 | - | 47 | 21,231 |
| Cartographic Institute | 4,430 | 278 | 1,222 | 402 | 276 | 158 | - | 15 | 6,781 |
| **Water and Soil Survey** | 6,779 | 3,630 | 5,520 | 1,517 | 7,598 | 12,767 | - | 20 | 37,829 |
| Polytechnic | - | - | - | - | 47,420 | - | - | - | 47,420 |
| **Paktia Province** | 1,046 | 552 | 177 | 1,540 | - | - | - | - | 3,315 |
| **Nangarhar Valley** | 76,014 | 21,306 | 155,392 | 6,354 | 7,458 | 7 | - | - | 266,531 |
| Total | 1,437,832 | 327,272 | 857,462 | 97,005 | 358,143 | 355,119 | 290,719 | 12,634 | 3,736,187 |
| Not Classified | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 886,053 |
| ND TOTAL: | | | | | | | | | 4,622,240 |

## APPENDIX ( 1 )

### Money Supply ( In Million of Afghanis)

### At the end of Hoot 1343 (20th March,'65)

| Particulars | Treasury | Bank of Afghanistan |  | National Bank | Pashtany Bank | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | Branches | Head Office |  |  |  |
| 1. Bank Notes Issued | - | - | 5,109.8 | - | - | 5,109.8 |
| 2. Bank Notes Held | - | 181.6 | 169.5 | 69.3 | 63.0 | 483.4 |
| 3. Bank Notes In Circulation ( 1 - 2 ) | - | - | - | - | - | 4,626.3 |
| 4. Coins Issued | 123.2 | - | - | - | - | 123.2 |
| 5. Coins Held | - | 10.3 | 21.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 31.6 |
| 6. Coins In Circulation ( 4 - 5) | - | - | - | - | - | 91.5 |
| 7. Private Demand Deposits | - | 63.9 | 278.9 | 196.8 | 120.6 | 660.4 |
| 8. Money Supply (Excluding Time Deposits) | - | - | - | - | - | 5,378.3 |

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank.

## APPENDIX ( 2 )

Money Supply ( In Million of Afghanis)

At the end of Hoot 1344 (20th March,'66)

| | Particulars | Treasury | Bank of Afghanistan | | National Bank | Pashtany Bank | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Branches | Head Office | | | |
| 1. | Bank Notes Issued | - | - | 5,414.1 | - | - | 5,414.1 |
| 2. | Bank Notes Held | - | 314.6 | 460.9 | 38.4 | 49.8 | 863.7 |
| 3. | Bank Notes in Circulation( 1 - 2 ) | - | - | - | - | - | 4,550.4 |
| 4. | Coins Issued | 123.2 | - | - | - | - | 123.2 |
| 5. | Coins Held | - | 7.1 | 21.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 29.2 |
| 6. | Coins in Circulation ( 4 - 5 ) | - | - | - | - | - | 94.0 |
| 7. | Private Demand Deposits | - | 74.4 | 325.7 | 209.4 | 155.1 | 764.6 |
| 8. | Money Supply (excluding Time Deposits) | - | - | - | - | - | 5,409.0 |

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank.

## APPENDEX ( 3 )

### Money Supply ( In Million of Afghanis)

### At the end of Hoot 1345(20th March,'67)

| | Particulars | Treasury | Bank of Afghanistan | | National Bank | Pashtany Bank | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Branches | Head Office | | | |
| 1. | **Bank Notes Issued** | - | - | 5,414.1 | - | - | 5,414.1 |
| 2. | **Bank Notes Held** | - | 333.7 | 416.6 | 40.2 | 93.6 | 884.1 |
| 3. | **Bank Notes** in Circulation ( 1 - 2 ) | - | - | - | - | - | 4,530.0 |
| 4. | Coins Issued | 123.2 | - | - | - | - | 123.2 |
| 5. | Coins Held | - | 7.1 | 21.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 29.2 |
| 6. | Coins in Circulation ( 4 - 5 ). | - | - | - | - | - | 93.6 |
| 7. | Private Demand Deposits | - | 121.2 | 324.7 | 64.1 | 116.2 | 626.2 |
| 8. | Money Supply (excluding Time Deposits) | - | - | - | - | - | 5,249.8 |

**Notes: Excluding Commercial Banks Agencies.**

**Source: Da Afghanistan Bank**

## APPENDIX [illegible]
## Demand Deposits Commercial Banks
(Million of Afghanis)

| | Payable in Afghanis | | | Payable in Foreign Exchange | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
| DA AFGHANISTAN BANK | | | | | | |
| Private Sectors | [illegible] | [illegible].1 | [illegible] | [illegible].2 | [illegible].9 | 28.6 |
| Government Sectors | [illegible].7 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible].9 |
| Government Enterprises | [illegible].3 | [illegible] | [illegible].6 | 13.3 | 21.6 | 25.9 |
| Other Commercial Banks | [illegible].0 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 4.2 | [illegible] | 20.8 |
| Non-Bank Financial Institutes | 22.0 | [illegible] | 20.5 | [illegible].1 | [illegible].5 | - |
| BANKE MILLIE AFGHAN | | | | | | |
| Private Sectors | [illegible].0 | [illegible] | [illegible] | - | - | - |
| Government Sectors | 0.2 | .01 | - | - | - | - |
| Government Enterprises | 11.[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | - | - | - |
| Other Commercial Banks | [illegible] | 2.7 | [illegible] | - | - | - |
| Non-Bank Financial Institutes | 1.5 | 8.2 | [illegible] | - | | - |
| PASHTANY TEJARATY BANK | | | | | | |
| Private Sectors | 121.0 | 155.1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible].4 | [illegible].4 |
| Government Sectors | 0.8 | [illegible] | [illegible] | - | - | - |
| Government Enterprises | 21.9 | 5.2 | 41.6 | [illegible] | [illegible].8 | [illegible].8 |
| Other Commercial Banks | 0.2 | 0.001 | [illegible] | - | - | - |
| Non-Bank Financial Institutes | 0.2 | 20.5 | [illegible] | - | | - |

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank.

## APPENDIX ( 5 )

### Time Deposits at Commercial Banks
( Million of Afghanis)

| | Payable in Afghanis | | | Payable in Foreign Exchange | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
| **DA AFGHANISTAN BANK** | | | | | | |
| Private Sectors | 94.3 | 66.2 | 65.1 | - | - | - |
| Government Sectors | 56.5 | 73.7 | 275.5 | 0.4 | - | 0.7 |
| Government Enterprises | 42.1 | 9.5 | 13.6 | - | - | - |
| Other Commercial Banks | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | - | - | - |
| Non-Bank Financial Institutes | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| **BANKE MILLIE AFGHAN** | | | | | | |
| Private Sectors | 168.1 | 348.1 | 251.9 | - | - | - |
| Government Sectors | 0.4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Government Enterprises | 13.3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other Commercial Banks | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Non-Bank Financial Institutes | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **PASHTANY TEJARATY BANK** | | | | | | |
| Private Sectors | 184.6 | 332.5 | 294.8 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.0 |
| Government Sectors | 13.1 | 42.7 | 28.6 | - | - | 0. |
| Government Enterprises | 73.1 | 46.3 | 36.4 | - | - | - |
| Other Commercial Banks | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Non-Bank Financial Institutes | 27.1 | 24.8 | 92.5 | - | - | - |

PRICES (1)

## Annual Weighted Average of Consumer Prices in 16 Provinces of Afghanistan

| COMMODITY | UNIT | 1340 | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRAIN | | | | | |
| Wheat Flour (2nd Grade) | Seer | 18.4 | 33.7 | 36.0 | 40.3 |
| Corn Meal | Seer | 17.8 | 26.7 | 29.8 | 31.4 |
| Rice (Long Grain) | Seer | 48.9 | 71.0 | 77.5 | 87.4 |
| MEAT | | | | | |
| Mutton | Seer | 113.6 | 165.1 | 204.3 | 245.6 |
| Beef | Seer | 69.7 | 100.4 | 108.8 | 152.1 |
| FRUITS | | | | | |
| Apples | Seer | 33.6 | 47.4 | 56.2 | 58.9 |
| [illegible] | Seer | 34.9 | 38.2 | 47.6 | 61.1 |
| Raisins | Seer | 56.5 | 107.9 | 124.6 | 105.8 |
| VEGETABLES | | | | | |
| Potatoes | Seer | 20.4 | 26.2 | 23.2 | 23.8 |
| Tomatoes | Seer | 22.8 | 41.3 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | Seer | 12.8 | 16.6 | 21.8 | 28.0 |
| Egg Plant | Seer | 21.3 | 22.2 | 30.2 | 25.8 |
| Carrots | Seer | 8.5 | 12.9 | 14.5 | 15.8 |
| OTHER FOODS | | | | | |
| Eggs | 100 | 69.7 | 105.2 | 124.2 | 145.7 |
| Salt | Seer | 12.7 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 13.4 |
| Sugar | Seer | 81.7 | 111.9 | 112.6 | 113.3 |
| Black Tea | Seer | 481.9 | 543.2 | 677.5 | 706.5 |
| NON-FOODS | | | | | |
| Cotton Piece Goods | Meter | 13.2 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 13.4 |
| Carpets and Rugs | Sq.M. | 699.9 | 1074.9 | 1377.8 | [illegible] |
| Soap | Seer | 111.2 | 110.0 | 108.5 | 120.6 |
| Electricity | KWH | 1.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| Kerosene | Seer | 69.7 | 72.2 | 75.6 | 77.6 |
| Wood | Seer | 5.8 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 8.4 |
| Gasoline | Gallon | 20.2 | 21.2 | 21.9 | 22.7 |

PRICES (2) National Price Index Number
1940 - 1945

| COMMODITY | 1940 | [illegible] | 1944 | 1945 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CEREALS | | | | |
| Wheat Flour (Ata) [illegible] grade | 100 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Corn Meal | 100 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rice (long grain) | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 178.7 |
| MEATS | | | | |
| Mutton | 100 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Beef | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 218.2 |
| FRUITS | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

PRICES (3)

## National Price Index Series

| COMMODITY GROUP | 1340 | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Items Index | 100 | 156.1 | 170.5 | 211.8 |
| Cereals | 100 | 173.4 | 186.5 | 243.7 |
| Meats | 100 | 145.0 | 174.9 | 216.6 |
| Fruits | 100 | 147.0 | 168.8 | 181.2 |
| Vegetables | 100 | 138.7 | 144.6 | 161.5 |
| Other Foods | 100 | 139.9 | 141.0 | 150.6 |
| Non-Foods | 100 | 99.1 | 103.4 | 121.6 |

[illegible] trade [illegible]

## A[illegible] Imports [illegible]

### ([illegible] of [illegible])

| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible].5 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## Afghanistan's Exports by country

(thous. of dollars)

| | 1343<br>[illegible] | 1344<br>[illegible] | 1345<br>66-67 |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 17,[illegible] | 23,[illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 10,972.7 | 5,4[illegible] |
| [illegible] | 11,787.[illegible] | 4,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 11,[illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Source: [illegible]

## Afghanistan's Imports by Commodity

(thous. of dollars)

| | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sugar | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tea | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Other Foods | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tobacco and tobacco manufactures | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Petroleum Products | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Products | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Other Medical Products | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rubber, Tires and Tubes | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cotton Fabrics | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fabrics Excluding Cotton | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Other non-metallic mineral manufactures | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Metals and Metal Manufactures | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Machinery Excluding Electric | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Electric Machinery | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Automobiles | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Other Road Motor Vehicles | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bicycles | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Other Transport Equipment | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Plumbing, Heating, Lighting Equipment | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Used Clothing | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Foot wear | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Other Misc. Mfd. Articles | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| All Other Commodities | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Non-Project Loan & Grant Imports | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Project Loan & Grant Imports | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total Imports | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Source : Ministry of Commerce.

A[illegible] Imports [illegible])

| | Quantity | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible]4 |
| | Tons | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | 1,000 [illegible] | 1[illegible] | [illegible] | 1[illegible] |
| | 1,000 Meters | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 1,000 Meters | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | Numbers | [illegible] | 77[illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | Numbers | [illegible] | 77 | 274 |
| | [illegible] | 17,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible],47 |
| | 1,[illegible] Pairs | 2,49[illegible].7 | [illegible] | 2,009 |

[illegible]

|  |  | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | " | [illegible] | [illegible] | 42,092.0 |
| [illegible] | " | [illegible] | 1,550.0 | 737.0 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | " | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,379.2 |
| [illegible] | " | [illegible] | [illegible] | 378.0 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 6,015.0 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2,657.4 |
|  |  | [illegible] | [illegible] | 434,428 |

Foreign Trade (7)

# Official Foreign Exchange Disbursements

[illegible] Monthly

( thous. of Dollars )

| Months | Multilateral |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bilateral |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Gov't Budget | Debt Service | Industries | Monopolies | Ariana | Other | Total | Gov't Budget | Debt Service | Industries | Monopolies | Other | Total | Grand Total |
| Hamal | 62 | 1,632 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 42 | 17 | 1,83[illegible] | - | - | [illegible] | 444 | - | 676 | 2,507 |
| Saur | 368 | 36 | 16 | 4 | 42 | 19 | 516 | 1,[illegible] | - | - | 617 | 130 | 1,797 | 2,313 |
| Jawza | 328 | 83 | [illegible] | 46 | 127 | 51 | 681 | 1 | - | 138 | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] | 1,846 | 2,527 |
| Sartan | 246 | 130 | 227 | - | 110 | 217 | 930 | 127 | - | 249 | 690 | 160 | 1,226 | 2,156 |
| Asad | 853 | 82 | 76 | 949 | 98 | 83 | 2,141 | 278 | 10 | 12 | 714 | 35 | 1,049 | 3,190 |
| Sunbola | 402 | - | 202 | 13 | 16 | 111 | [illegible] | [illegible] | - | 214 | 679 | 175 | 1,762 | 2,515 |
| Misan | 486 | 100 | 120 | - | 57 | 29 | 792 | 90 | - | 437 | 185 | 66 | 778 | 1,5[illegible] |
| Akrab | 552 | 1,551 | 48 | 83 | 52 | 33 | 2,317 | 819 | - | 24 | 2,667 | 3 | 3,513 | 5,830 |
| Qaws | 215 | 79 | 102 | 7 | 65 | 38 | 506 | 30 | [illegible] | 154 | 1,183 | 110 | 2,088 | 2,594 |
| Jady | 315 | 229 | 36 | - | 203 | 14 | 797 | 323 |  | 185 | 1,400 | - | 1,908 | 2,705 |
| Dalw | 355 | 35 | 18 | - | 85 | 144 | 637 | 304 |  | [illegible] | 518 | 157 | 988 | 1,625 |
| Hoot | 649 | 31 | 469 | 42 | 171 | 125 | 1,487 | 319 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 168 | 127 | 4,077 | 5,564 |
| TOTAL | 4,831 | 3,988 | 1,4[illegible] | 1,199 | 1,068 | 881 | 13,401 | [illegible],234 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 10,661 | 1,0[illegible] | 26,688 | 40,0[illegible] |

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank.

## Official Foreign Exchange Receipts

[illegible] Monthly

[illegible] of Dollars

| [illegible] | Multilateral |  |  |  |  | Bilateral |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Karakul | Wool | Cotton | Other | Total | Wool | Cotton | Other | Total | Grand Total |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | - | 21 | 832 | 1,149 | 2,033 | 489 | 3,671 | 4,503 |
| [illegible] | 1,848 | - | - | 18 | 1,866 | 418 | 2,591 | 278 | 3,287 | 5,153 |
| [illegible] | 1,112 | 23 | - | 43 | 1,178 | 271 | 410 | 447 | 1,128 | 2,306 |
| [illegible] | 383 | - | - | 22 | 405 | 333 | 559 | 582 | 1,474 | 1,879 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | - | - | [illegible] | 299 | 166 | 678 | 591 | 1,435 | 1,734 |
| [illegible] | 226 | - | - | 43 | 269 | [illegible] | 251 | 558 | 1,518 | 1,787 |
| [illegible] | 46 | - | - | 58 | 104 | [illegible] | 786 | 280 | 1,205 | 1,309 |
| [illegible] | 1,648 | - | - | [illegible] | 1,704 | 426 | 2,359 | 711 | 3,496 | 5,200 |
| [illegible] | 30 | - | - | 33 | 63 | 505 | 458 | 327 | 1,290 | 1,353 |
| [illegible] | 1,497 | - | - | 43 | 1,540 | 724 | 1,602 | 495 | 2,821 | 4,361 |
| [illegible] | 44 | - | - | 22 | 66 | 358 | 776 | 323 | 1,457 | 1,523 |
| [illegible] | 2,448 | - | 620 | 1,077 | 4,253 | 1,039 | 1,215 | 962 | 3,216 | 7,467 |
| [illegible] | 10,451 | 39 | 620 | 1,474 | 12,585 | 6,239 | 13,718 | 6,033 | 25,990 | 38,575 |

[illegible] Afghanistan Bank.

# Official Foreign Exchange Disbursements

1344 Monthly

( thous. of dollars )

| Months | Multilateral |  |  |  |  | Bilateral |  |  |  |  | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Gov't Budget | Debt Service | Industries | Other | Total | Gov't Budget | Debt Service | Industries | Other | Total |  |
| Hamal | 39 | 96 | - | 6 | 141 | - | - | 282 | 24 | 306 | 447 |
| Saur | 545 | 1,538 | - | 113 | 2,196 | 329 | - | - | 50 | 379 | 2,575 |
| Jawza | 457 | 85 | - | 79 | 621 | 308 | - | - | 9 | 317 | 938 |
| Saratan | 400 | 67 | - | 78 | 545 | 862 | - | - | - | 862 | 1,407 |
| Asad | 262 | - |  | 13 | 275 | 145 | - | - | - | 145 | 420 |
| Sunbula | 203 | - | - | 88 | 391 | 1,209 | - | - | 15 | 1,224 | 1,615 |
| Mizan | 448 | 104 | - | 112 | 662 | 367 | - | - | - | 367 | 1,029 |
| Akrab | 382 | 1,551 | - | 11 | 1,944 | 154 | - | - | - | 154 | 2,098 |
| Qaws | 285 | 91 | - | 112 | 488 | 343 | - | - | - | 343 | 831 |
| Jady | 124 | 65 | - | 28 | 217 | 79 | - | - | - | 79 | 296 |
| Dalw | 492 | 23 | - | 17 | 532 | 170 | - | - | - | 170 | 702 |
| Hoot | 547 | - | - | 84 | 631 | 535 | - | 25 | 100 | 660 | 1,291 |
| TOTAL | 4,282 | 3,620 | - | 741 | 8,643 | 4,501 | - | 307 | 198 | 5,006 | 13,649 |

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

Foreign Trade (10)

Official Foreign Exchange receipts

[illegible] Monthly

[illegible] of Dollars)

| | Multilateral | | | | | Bilateral | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Months | Karakul | Wool | Cotton | Other | Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | Other | Total | Grand Total |
| Hamal | 43 | - | - | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Saur | 1,778 | - | - | 48 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jauza | 1,122 | 9 | - | 83 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Saratan | 142 | 28 | 4 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Asad | 423 | - | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sunbula | 349 | 14 | 704 | 48 | [illegible] | - | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mizan | 98 | - | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Akrab | 2,627 | 20 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Qaws | 790 | 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jady | 1,349 | - | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dalwa | 124 | 15 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hoot | 6,325 | 13 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | - | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| TOTAL | 15,170 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Source : Da Afghanistan Bank.

### Official Foreign Exchange Disbursements

1345 Monthly

( thous. of dollars )

| | Multilateral | | | | | Bilateral | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Months** | Gov't Budget | Debt Service | Industries | Other | Total | Gov't Budget | Debt Service | Industries | Other | Total | Grand Total |
| **Hamal** | 14 | 105 | --- | 41 | 160 | 4 | - | 282 | 50 | 336 | 496 |
| **Saur** | 711 | 1,538 | --- | 1,145 | 3,394 | 132 | - | - | - | 132 | 3,526 |
| **Jausa** | 243 | 42 | --- | 57 | 342 | 563 | - | - | - | 563 | 905 |
| **Saratan** | 486 | 114 | --- | 30 | 630 | 150 | - | 111 | 50 | 311 | 941 |
| **Asaad** | 503 | 1 | --- | 2,119 | 2,623 | 251 | 654 | - | - | 905 | 3,528 |
| **Sunbola** | 175 | - | --- | 36 | 211 | 63 | - | 21 | - | 84 | 295 |
| **Mizan** | 287 | 1,658 | --- | 175 | 2,120 | - | - | - | - | - | 2,120 |
| **Akrab** | 422 | - | --- | 1,169 | 1,591 | 153 | - | 282 | 13 | 448 | 2,039 |
| **Qaws** | 232 | 96 | --- | 27 | 354 | 62 | - | - | 100 | 162 | 516 |
| **Jady** | 286 | 221 | --- | 60 | 567 | 576 | - | - | 100 | 676 | 1,243 |
| **Dalw** | 451 | - | --- | 31 | 482 | 994 | - | - | - | 994 | 1,476 |
| **Hoot** | 406 | 7 | --- | 50 | 463 | - | 1,319 | - | 50 | 1,369 | 1,832 |
| **TOTAL** | 4,215 | 3,782 | --- | 4,940 | 12,937 | 2,948 | 1,973 | 696 | 363 | 5,980 | 18,917 |

**Source:** Da Afghanistan Bank.

[illegible]

| Months | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Total | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,881 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,891 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,292 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,492 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,735 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,517 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

[illegible]

## Official Foreign Exchange Receipts, Annual

(thous. of dollars)

| Multilateral | 1340 | 1341 | 1342 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Karakul | 10,451 | 15,170 | 11,682 |
| Wool | 39 | 109 | 22 |
| Cotton | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2,277 |
| Other | [illegible] | [illegible] | 8,160 |
| Total | [illegible] | 21,145 | 22,142 |

| Bilateral | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wool | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cotton | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Other | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | 17,825 |

| All Areas | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Karakul | 10,451 | [illegible] | 11,6[illegible]1 |
| Wool | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cotton | [illegible] | [illegible] | 11,050 |
| Other | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | 33,575 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Source: Da Afghanistan Bank

## Official Foreign Exchange Disbursements, Annual --

(thous. of dollars)

| Multilateral: | 1341 | 1342 | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Govt Budget | [illegible] | [illegible] | 4,831 | 4,282 | 4,215 |
| Debt Service | [illegible] | [illegible] | 3,938 | 3,620 | 3,782 |
| Monopolies | [illegible] | 1,242 | [illegible] | – | – |
| Ariana | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,058 | – | – |
| Industries | [illegible] | 1,217 | 1,444 | – | – |
| Other | [illegible] | [illegible] | 581 | 741 | 4,940 |
| Total | [illegible] | 14,381 | 13,401 | 8,643 | 12,937 |
| **Bilateral:** | | | | | |
| Gov't Budget | [illegible] | 3,544 | 4,234 | 4,501 | 2,948 |
| Debt Service | [illegible] | 7,802 | 8,409 | – | 1,973 |
| Monopolies | [illegible] | [illegible] | 10,651 | – | – |
| PTB-transit | 1,041 | – | 325 | [illegible] | – |
| Industries | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2,329 | 307 | 696 |
| Other | [illegible] | 1,049 | 740 | 93 | 363 |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | 26,683 | 5,006 | 5,980 |
| **All Areas:** | | | | | |
| Gov't Budget | [illegible] | [illegible] | 9,065 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Debt Service | [illegible] | [illegible] | 12,397 | 3,620 | [illegible] |
| Monopolies | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | – | – |
| Ariana | 1,011 | 1,130 | [illegible] | – | – |
| Industries | [illegible] | [illegible] | 3,773 | 307 | [illegible] |
| PTB-transit | 1,041 | – | 325 | [illegible] | – |
| Other | [illegible] | 2,245 | 1,621 | 839 | [illegible] |
| Total | 45,644 | [illegible] | 40,089 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

**Source :** Da Afghanistan Bank.

Agriculture (1) appendix

## Production and yields per hectare

## of Basic Crops

| | Area under Cultivation of Basic Crops in 000 Hectares | | | Production of Basic Crops in 000 tons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1343<br>64/65 | 1344<br>65/66 | 1345<br>66/67 | 1343<br>64/65 | 1344<br>65/66 | 1345<br>66/67 |
| Total Cultivable Area | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | |
| Total Area under cultivation | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | |
| Total Irrigated Area | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | |
| Wheat | 2,343 | 2,346 | 2,346 | [illegible] | 2,282 | 2,033 |
| Corn | 500 | 500 | 500 | 720 | 720 | 720 |
| Barley | 350 | 350 | 350 | 380 | 380 | 375 |
| Rice | 220 | [illegible] | 222 | 325 | 325 | 337 |
| Cotton | 70 | 75 | 48 | 79 | 75 | 59 |
| Sugar-beet | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 31 | 56 | 56 |
| Sugar-cane | 2 | 2 | 2 | 48 | 51 | 51 |
| Oil seed | [illegible] | 150 | 150 | 50 | 52 | 55 |
| Vegetable | [illegible] | 110 | 110 | 550 | 580 | 590 |
| Fruit | 73 | 75 | 73 | 365 | 370 | 372 |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 4,648 |

Note: All figures estimates only.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

A[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

| [illegible] | [illegible] | 1344 / [illegible] | 134[illegible] / 66/67 |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 15,000 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 5,600 |
| [illegible] | 3,500 | 3,600 | 3,600 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 3,200 | 3,200 |
| [illegible] | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| [illegible] | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| [illegible] | 301 | 301 | 301 |

[illegible] returns and are therefore low[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Ministry of A[illegible]

Industry (2) appendix

## Industrial Production

| Description | Unit | | 1343<br>64/65 | 1344<br>65/66 | | 1345<br>66/67 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ginned Cotton | thous. tons | | 31.4 | 30.1 | | 23.3 |
| Cotton Yarn for sale | thous. bundles | 1/ | 177.8 | 239.4 | | 258.9 |
| Cotton Textiles | mill. meters | | 47.0 | 55.2 | | 67.9 |
| Woollen Textiles | thous. meters | | 200 | 305 | | 330.3 |
| Rayon and Silk Textiles | thous. meters | | 700 | 1000 | 2/ | 1237.0 |
| Cement | thous. tons | | 142.2 | 172.2 | | 163.4 |
| Electricity generated | thous. KWh | | 203.7 | 223.5 | | 230.0 |

1/ One bundle equals 10 pound (4.53Kg.)

2/ Silk production 2792" and turbans 1362 pieces are not included in the above mentioned figures.

Source: Ministry of Mines and Industries.

Industry (2) [illegible]

Industri[illegible]

| Description | Unit | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible]67 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat flour | [illegible] | 4[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bakery Production | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ice | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] 1/ | [illegible] |
| Sugar | [illegible] | [illegible] | 7.4 | 7.[illegible] |
| Vegetable oil Liquid | [illegible] | 1.[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Vegetable oil Solid | [illegible] | 1.[illegible] | [illegible] | 1.6 |

1/ Previously the [illegible].

Source: [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible]

Industry (4) appendix

Mineral Products

| Description | Unit | 1343<br>64/65 | 1344<br>65/66 | 1345<br>66/67 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salt | thous. tons | [illegible] | [illegible] | 39.2 |
| Coal | thous. tons | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lapis Lazuli | thous. tons | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Source: Ministry of Mines and Industries.

[illegible]

| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

[illegible]

Industry (6) appendix

|  | [illegible] kW |  |  | P[illegible] kW |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDUSTRY | 134[illegible]<br>[illegible] | [illegible]44<br>[illegible] | 134[illegible]<br>[illegible] | 134[illegible]<br>[illegible] | [illegible]44<br>[illegible] | 1345<br>66/67 |
| **Hydro :** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pul-iKhumri textile | 4,[illegible] | [illegible] | 4,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible]4[illegible] | 14,297 |
| Sherkate Spinzar | 1,7[illegible] | 1,4[illegible] | 1,4[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible]49 |  |
| Cement Ghori | 9,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible],000 | 1[illegible],[illegible]97 | – | 15,572 |
| Naghlu | – | – | [illegible] | – | – | 44,000 |
| Total [illegible] | 1[illegible],[illegible]40 | 1[illegible],[illegible] | 61,[illegible] | 3[illegible],363 | [illegible],44[illegible] | 77,869 |
| **Diesel :** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ishpushta | 1[illegible] | [illegible] | 250 | 14 | 169 | 322 |
| Sherkate Nassaji [illegible] | 324 | 290 |  | 251 |  |  |
| Silo [illegible] (stand by) | 400 | 400 | – |  | – | – |
| Fabrica [illegible] | 160 | 160 | – | – | – | – |
| Pul-i-Charkhi textile |  | 500 | – | – | – | – |
| Gulbahar textile (stand by) | 1,000 | 570 | 570 |  |  |  |
| Sherkate Spinzar (stand by) | 380 | 380 | 380 | 778 | 17,373 | 10,187 |
| De Pashtar Sanaati Moassesa | 175 | 175 | 175 | 56[illegible] | 517 | 4,109 |
| Monopol Workshop |  |  |  | 482 | 464 | 640 |
| De Sahni Machinkarran | 1[illegible] | 400 | 593 | 67 | 323 | 238 |
| Cement Jabul Saraj (stand by) | 100 | 100 |  | – | – | – |
| Cement Ghori (stand by) | 380 | 380 | – | – | – | – |
| Sherkate Janglak (stand by) | 190 | 190 | 190 | – | – | 112 |
| Total Diesel : | 3,526 | ~~3,337~~<br>3,795 | 2,1[illegible] | 1,546 | 16,846 | 15,608 |

Ind[illegible]try (7) appendix

| INDUSTRY | Capacity in KW<br>1343<br>64/65 | <br>1344<br>65/66 | <br>1345<br>66/67 | Production in 1000 KWH<br>1343<br>[illegible] | <br>1344<br>65/66 | <br>1345<br>66/67 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Thermal:** | | | | | | |
| Parkar (stand by) | [illegible] | [illegible] | – | – | – | – |
| Ishpushta | 250 | 250 | – | [illegible] | 150 | – |
| Sherkate Qand Sazi (Sugar Company) | 1,310 | 1,310 | 1,310 | 389 | 934 | 222 |
| Gulbahar Textile | 2,300 | [illegible],800 | 2,300 | [illegible],957 | 13,545 | 10,1[illegible] |
| Hochtif Jangalak | 200 | 200 | – | 325 | 161 | – |
| Total Thermal | 4,810 | 4,810 | 4,110 | 10,7[illegible] | 14,640 | 10,409 |
| Total Industry | [illegible] | 23,[illegible] | 37,46[illegible] | [illegible] | 20,941 | 103,[illegible] |
| Total Public Utilities [illegible] Industry. | | | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 45,[illegible] | 125,950 | [illegible],141 | [illegible] | [illegible],756 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 7,[illegible] | 3,[illegible] | [illegible] | 20,3[illegible] | [illegible],148 |
| [illegible] | 4,[illegible] | [illegible],810 | [illegible],110 | [illegible] | 14,[illegible] | [illegible],109 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible]3 |

Education [illegible]

## Educational Summary

| | Number | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elementary and Secondary Level | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Schools | 1,[illegible] | 2,06[illegible] | 2,27[illegible] |
| Students | 344,7[illegible] | 403,28[illegible] | 452,7[illegible] |
| Teachers | 7,41[illegible] | [illegible],30[illegible] | 9,903 |

[illegible]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Students | [illegible] | 3,3[illegible] | 3,57[illegible] |
| Teachers | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

[illegible] DEPARTMENT

## NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND GRADUATES

| Type of School | Schools | | | Students | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
| **VILAGE** | | | | | | |
| Male | 902 | 1,060 | 1,129 | 61,087 | 74,896 | 79,344 |
| Female | 135 | 162 | 164 | 8,064 | 9,616 | 9,363 |
| **PRIMARY** | | | | | | |
| Male | 539 | 561 | 621 | 202,406 | 228,843 | 259,335 |
| Female | 88 | 95 | 103 | 36,604 | 44,682 | 46,234 |
| **SECONDARY** | | | | | | |
| Male | 91 | 100 | 136 | 17,675 | 22,866 | 29,678 |
| Female | 20 | 22 | 28 | 4,149 | 5,046 | 6,535 |
| **SENIOR HIGH** | | | | | | |
| Male | 21 | 23 | 33 | 3,458 | 4,666 | 6,016 |
| Female | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1,070 | 1,404 | 1,696 |
| **VOCATIONAL** | | | | | | |
| Male | 53 | 54 | 57 | 9,858 | 10,826 | 14,112 |
| Female | 4 | 2 | 1 | 405 | 440 | 403 |
| **Total:** | | | | | | |
| Male | 1,606 | 1,798 | 1,976 | 294,484 | 342,097 | 388,485 |
| Female | 254 | 288 | 303 | 50,292 | 61,188 | 64,231 |
| **TOTAL** | 1,860 | 2,086 | 2,279 | 344,776 | 403,285 | 452,716 |

| Type of School | Teachers 1343 | Teachers 1344 | Teachers 1345 | Graduates 1343 | Graduates 1344 | Graduates 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **VILLAGE** | | | | | | |
| Male | 933 | 1,098 | 1,277 | 9,213 | 12,110 | - |
| Female | 142 | 160 | 65 | 1,066 | 1,748 | - |
| **PRIMARY** | | | | | | |
| Male | 3,841 | 4,505 | 5,331 | 14,054 | 17,291 | - |
| Female | 665 | 973 | 1,179 | 2,152 | 2,995 | - |
| **SECONDARY** | | | | | | |
| Male | 326 | 471 | 905 | 2,375 | 3,514 | - |
| Female | 45 | 62 | 202 | 666 | 669 | - |
| **SENIOR HIGH** | | | | | | |
| Male | 603 | 492 | 262 | 658 | 848 | - |
| Female | 333 | 335 | 75 | 256 | 246 | - |
| **Vocational** | | | | | | |
| Male | 698 | 690 | 582 | 1,485 | 2,752 | - |
| Female | 29 | 20 | 30 | 78 | 84 | - |
| **Total** | | | | | | |
| Male | 6,401 | 7,256 | 8,357 | 27,785 | 36,515 | - |
| Female | 1,214 | 1,550 | 1,551 | 4,217 | 5,742 | - |
| TOTAL: | 7,615 | 8,806 | 9,908 | 32,002 | 42,257 | - |

(-) Not Collected,

Source: Ministry of Education.

Education (3)

## Kabul University; Number of Students and Graduates

### By Faculty

| Faculty: | Students 1343 | Students 1344 | Students 1345 | Graduates 1343 | Graduates 1344 | Graduates 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Medicine** | | | | | | |
| Male | 469 | 437 | 533 | 75 | 85 | 5[illegible] |
| Female | 96 | 77 | 114 | 11 | 20 | 1[illegible] |
| **Law** | | | | | | |
| Male | 409 | 458 | 429 | 53 | 86 | 94 |
| Female | 57 | 51 | 47 | 9 | 6 | 10 |
| **Science** | | | | | | |
| Male | 383 | 329 | 302 | 38 | 20 | 2[illegible] |
| Female | 84 | 88 | 4[illegible] | 8 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| **Literature** | | | | | | |
| Male | 284 | 299 | 379 | 47 | 40 | 46 |
| Female | 102 | 150 | 130 | 21 | [illegible] | 17 |
| Theology | | | | | | |
| Male | 92 | 106 | 124 | [illegible] | [illegible]1 | 23 |
| Female | – | – | 22 | – | – | – |
| Agriculture | | | | | | |
| Male | 190 | 140 | 128 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Female | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Engineering | | | | | | |
| Male | 225 | 288 | 306 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Female | – | 5 | 3 | – | – | – |

|  | Students |  |  | Graduates |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Male | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 26 | 13 |
| Female | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 4 |
| [illegible] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male |  | - | * | 14 | * | * |
| Female | [illegible] | * | * | 5 | * | * |
| [illegible] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | [illegible] | 137 | 133 | 14 | 35 | 18 |
| Female | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 6 | 26 | 25 |
| [illegible] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | - | x | x | x | x | x |
| Female | [illegible] | x | x | x | x | x |
| [illegible] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 48 | [illegible] | 135 | - | - | - |
| Female | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 28 | [illegible] | 25 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 21 |
| Female | - | 12 | [illegible] | - | 4 | 1 |
| [illegible] TEACHER TRAINING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | [illegible] | 40 | 80 | - | [illegible] | 45 |
| Female | 4 | 1 | 18 | - | 3 | 1 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 2528 | 2686 | 2884 | 354 | 412 | 397 |
| Female | [illegible] | 661 | 687 | 70 | 82 | 77 |
| TOTAL: | 3088 | 3347 | 3571 | 424 | 494 | 474 |

(*) Joined with faculty of Medicine

(x) Joined with Faculty of Education

(-) Not Available

SOURCE: [illegible] UNIVERSITY

# NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS BY PROVINCES

| PROVINCES | Schools | | | Teachers | | | Students | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
| **KABUL** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 182 | 120 | 132 | 2052 | 1736 | 1761 | 74,706 | 65,751 | 71,853 |
| Female | 51 | 47 | 49 | 772 | 846 | 966 | 24,361 | 28,166 | 29,489 |
| **KANDHAR** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 133 | 113 | 112 | 430 | 523 | 539 | 16,381 | 16,115 | 17,607 |
| Female | 6 | 11 | 15 | 50 | 54 | 57 | 1,610 | 1,886 | 2,398 |
| **HERAT** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 111 | 84 | 91 | 521 | 464 | 489 | 18,155 | 18,500 | 19,961 |
| Female | 17 | 15 | 15 | 73 | 98 | 75 | 3,233 | 4,039 | 4,031 |
| **BALKH** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 100 | 129 | 131 | 301 | 324 | 370 | 16,755 | 16,632 | 17,831 |
| Female | 14 | 27 | 27 | 67 | 83 | 73 | 3,215 | 3,975 | 3,874 |
| **NANGRAHAR** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 150 | 95 | 95 | 656 | 461 | 547 | 31,912 | 22,164 | 25,143 |
| Female | 28 | 16 | 16 | 49 | 34 | 20 | 3,121 | 1,949 | 2,237 |
| **PAKTIA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 109 | 116 | 127 | 249 | 308 | 342 | 19,861 | 22,706 | 29,831 |
| Female | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 81 | 161 | 153 | 448 |
| **GHAZNI** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 88 | 94 | 98 | 234 | 229 | 323 | 12,420 | 14,007 | 14,682 |
| Female | 11 | 10 | 10 | 18 | 25 | 8 | 890 | 1,067 | 1,104 |
| **HELMAND** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 77 | 79 | 86 | 183 | 170 | 221 | 9,747 | 11,339 | 14,251 |
| Female | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 328 | 384 | 723 |
| **FARAH** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 75 | 61 | 64 | 164 | 174 | 209 | 8,403 | 9,342 | 9,541 |
| Female | 10 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 825 | 784 | 755 |

| PROVINCES | Schools |  |  | Teachers |  |  | Students |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
| **PAKTIA** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Female | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| **LOGAR** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Female | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |  | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| **TAKHAR** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |  | [illegible] |
| Female | [illegible] | [illegible] |  | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |  | [illegible] |
| **[illegible]** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 42 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Female | 13 | 11 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| **BAMIAN** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | [illegible] | 41 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 91 | 131 | 3,382 | 4,589 | [illegible] |
| Female | 6 | 6 | 6 | [illegible] | 12 | - | 494 | 487 | 588 |
| **URUZGAN** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 40 | 54 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 124 | 3,628 | 3,994 | 2,414 |
| Female | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | [illegible] | 158 | 182 | [illegible] |
| **GHOR** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 51 | 49 | 30 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 181 | 5,244 | 5,262 | [illegible] |
| Female | [illegible] | 8 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 448 | [illegible] |
| **PARWAN** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 120 | 50 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 18,771 | 7,452 | [illegible] |
| Female | 25 | 11 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2,221 | 1,281 | 1,290 |
| **KUNDUZ** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | - | 41 | 60 | [illegible] | 148 | 214 | - | 9,180 | [illegible] |
| Female | - | 7 | 9 | [illegible] | 44 | 28 | - | 1,410 | [illegible] |
| **BAGHLAN** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 23 | 46 | 46 | 204 | 189 | 223 | 14,994 | 10,617 | 10,231 |
| Female | 23 | 23 | 9 | 26 | 39 | 28 | 2,829 | [illegible] | 1,172 |

..../3

| PROVINCES | Schools | | | [illegible] | | | Students | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| JAWZJAN | - | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | - | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Male | - | 5 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | - | 502 | 655 |
| Female | | | | | | | | | |
| BADGHIS | - | 22 | 15 | - | 37 | 64 | - | [illegible] | 2,721 |
| Male | - | 12 | | - | 6 | 4 | - | 279 | 299 |
| Female | | | | | | | | | |
| CHAKHANSUR | - | 37 | [illegible] | - | 73 | 59 | - | 4,393 | 4,493 |
| Male | - | 1 | [illegible] | - | 6 | 1 | - | 410 | 454 |
| Female | | | | | | | | | |
| KABUL | - | 24 | 4 | - | 47 | 72 | - | 2,073 | [illegible] |
| Male | - | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 100 | 246 |
| Female | - | 16 | 29 | - | 164 | 184 | - | [illegible] | 8,664 |
| LOUGAR<br>Male | - | [illegible] | 3 | - | 4 | 4 | - | 224 | 657 |
| Female | | | | | | | | | |
| WARDAK | - | 47 | 47 | - | [illegible] | 151 | - | 6,908 | 10,222 |
| Male | - | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 51 | 54 |
| Female | | | | | | | | | |
| KAPISA | - | 54 | 48 | - | 180 | 261 | - | 10,988 | 11,063 |
| Male | - | 19 | 20 | - | 39 | 43 | - | 2,012 | 1,979 |
| Female | | | | | | | | | |
| LAGHMAN | - | 40 | [illegible] | - | 163 | 148 | - | 8,610 | 10,102 |
| Male | - | [illegible] | | - | 17 | [illegible] | - | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Female | | | | | | | | | |

| PROVINCE | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | | | | | | | | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Female | | | | | | | | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 188,485 |
| Female | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

NOTE

This table is prepared according to the boundries of the new provinces.

( [illegible] ) Not Available

Source. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

## NUMBER OF HOSPITALS AND HEALTH FACILITIES BY PROVINCES

| | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| KABUL | | | |
| Hospitals | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| Doctors | 320 | 420 | 452 |
| Beds | 1322 | 1322 | 1322 |
| Pharmacies | 53 | 53 | 71 |
| Laboratories | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| X-Rays | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| KANDHAR | | | |
| Hospitals | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Doctors | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Beds | 110 | 100 | 100 |
| Pharmacies | 25 | 25 | 31 |
| Laboratories | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| X-Rays | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Herat | | | |
| Hospitals | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| Doctors | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Beds | 120 | 110 | 110 |
| Pharmacies | 32 | 32 | 34 |
| Laboratories | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| X-Rays | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| BALKH | | | |
| Hospitals | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Doctors | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| Beds | 80 | 70 | 70 |
| Pharmacies | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| Laboratories | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | | | |
| Hospitals | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| Doctors | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Beds | 90 | 70 | 70 |
| Pharmacies | 10 | 9 | 13 |
| Laboratories | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| X-Rays | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| PAKTIA | | | |
| Hospitals | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Doctors | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Beds | 85 | 85 | 105 |
| Pharmacies | 7 | 8 | 14 |
| Laboratories | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| X-Rays | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| GHAZNI | | | |
| Hospitals | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Doctors | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Beds | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Pharmacies | 3 | 6 | 10 |
| Laboratories | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| X-Rays | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| HELMAND | | | |
| Hospitals | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Doctors | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Beds | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Pharmacies | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Laboratories | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| X-Rays | 1 | 1 | 1 |

.../3

| | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **FARAH** | | | |
| Hospitals | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Doctors | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Beds | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| Pharmacies | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Laboratories | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| X-Rays | - | 1 | 1 |
| **FARYAB** | | | |
| Hospitals | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Doctors | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Beds | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Pharmacies | 4 | 4 | 7 |
| Laboratories | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| X-Rays | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **JOZJAN** | | | |
| Hospitals | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Doctors | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Beds | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Pharmacies | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Laboratories | - | - | - |
| X-Rays | - | - | - |
| **TAKHAR** | | | |
| Hospitals | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Doctors | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Beds | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Pharmacies | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Laboratories | - | - | - |
| X-Rays | - | - | - |

| | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BADAKHSHAN** | | | |
| Hospitals | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Doctors | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Beds | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Pharmacies | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Laboratories | - | - | - |
| X-Rays | - | - | - |
| **BAMYAN** | | | |
| Hospitals | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Doctors | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Beds | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Pharmacies | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Laboratories | - | - | - |
| X-Rays | - | - | - |
| **ORUZGAN** | | | |
| Hospitals | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Doctors | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Beds | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Pharmacies | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Laboratories | - | - | - |
| X-Rays | - | - | - |
| **GHORE** | | | |
| Hospitals | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Doctors | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Beds | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Pharmacies | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Laboratories | - | - | - |
| X-Rays | - | - | - |

| **PARWAN** | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hospitals | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Doctors | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Beds | 50 | 25 | 25 |
| Pharmacies | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Laboratories | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| X-Rays | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **KUNDUZ** | | | |
| Hospitals | - | 1 | 1 |
| Doctors | - | 1 | 1 |
| Beds | - | 10 | 10 |
| Pharmacies | - | 2 | 5 |
| Laboratories | - | - | - |
| X-Rays | - | - | - |
| **BAGHLAN** | | | |
| Hospitals | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Doctors | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Beds | 85 | 75 | 75 |
| Pharmacies | 16 | 14 | 14 |
| Laboratories | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| X-Rays | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **SAMANGAN** | | | |
| Hospitals | - | 1 | 1 |
| Doctors | - | 1 | 1 |
| Beds | - | 10 | 10 |
| Pharmacies | - | - | - |
| Laboratories | - | - | - |
| X-Rays | - | | - |

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| | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BADGHIS** | | | |
| Hospitals | - | 1 | 1 |
| Doctors | - | 1 | 1 |
| Beds | - | 10 | 10 |
| Pharmacies | - | - | - |
| Laboratories | - | - | - |
| X-Rays | - | - | - |
| **CHAKHANSUR** | | | |
| Hospitals | - | 1 | 1 |
| Doctors | - | 1 | 1 |
| Beds | - | 10 | 10 |
| Pharmacies | - | 1 | 1 |
| Laboratories | - | - | - |
| X-Rays | - | - | - |
| **ZABUL** | | | |
| Hospitals | - | 1 | 1 |
| Doctors | - | 1 | 1 |
| Beds | - | 10 | 10 |
| Pharmacies | - | 1 | 1 |
| Laboratories | - | - | - |
| X-Rays | - | - | - |
| **LOGAR** | | | |
| Hospitals | - | 1 | 1 |
| Doctors | - | 2 | 2 |
| Beds | - | 15 | 25 |
| Laboratories | - | - | - |
| X-Rays | - | - | - |

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| | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **WARDAK** | | | |
| Hospitals | - | 1 | 1 |
| Doctors | - | 1 | 1 |
| Beds | - | 10 | 10 |
| Pharmacies | - | - | - |
| Laboratories | - | - | - |
| X-Rays | - | - | - |
| **KAPISA** | | | |
| Hospitals | - | 1 | 1 |
| Doctors | - | 1 | 1 |
| Beds | - | 15 | 15 |
| Pharmacies | - | 1 | 2 |
| Laboratories | - | - | - |
| X-Rays | - | - | - |
| **LAGHMAN** | | | |
| Hospitals | - | 1 | 1 |
| Doctors | - | 1 | 1 |
| Beds | - | 10 | 10 |
| Pharmacies | - | 1 | 1 |
| Laboratories | - | - | - |
| X-Rays | - | - | - |
| **KONER** | - | 1 | 1 |
| Hospitals | - | - | - |
| Doctors | - | 1 | 1 |
| Beds | - | 10 | 10 |
| Pharmacies | - | - | - |
| Laboratories | - | - | - |
| X-Rays | - | - | - |

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# Health (2)

## Contagious Disease-Cases in Hospitals

| | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Small Pox | 297 | 72 | 75 |
| Typhus | – | – | 632 |
| Chicken Pox | 863 | 1,440 | 2,987 |
| Whooping cough | 1,871 | 872 | 2,314 |
| Bucillic Dysentery | 8,884 | 2,072 | 4,243 |
| Amoebic Dysentery | 259 | 110 | 862 |
| Typhoid | 535 | 486 | – |
| Diptheria | 242 | 252 | 232 |
| Influenza | 121 | 137 | 1,231 |

Source : Ministry of Health

# Health (2)

## Contagious Disease-Cases in Hospitals

| | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Small Pox** | 297 | 72 | 75 |
| Typhus | – | – | 632 |
| Chicken Pox | 863 | 1,440 | 2,987 |
| Wooping cough | 1,871 | 872 | 2,314 |
| Bucillic Dysentery | 8,884 | 2,072 | 4,243 |
| **Amoebic Dysentery** | 259 | 110 | 862 |
| **Typhoid** | 535 | 486 | – |
| **Diptheria** | 242 | 252 | 232 |
| **Influenza** | 121 | 137 | 1,231 |

**Source** : Ministry of Health

## CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

| | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Persons Examined | 64,502 | [illegible]2,765 | 5[illegible],59[illegible] |
| Persons Inoculated | 34,280 | 52,797 | 41,796 |
| Diagnosed | 16,276 | 4,200 | 231 |
| Laboratory - Examinations | 3,130 | 2,980 | 607 |
| Persons - Undertreatment | 1,940 | 2,020 | 929 |
| Persons Cured | 975 | 1,553 | 60 |

Source : Ministry of Health

## Health (4)

## QUANTITY OF VACCINES PRODUCED BY c.c.

| Vaccine:- | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Small Pox** (thous. dises) | 185,330 | 325,117 | 140,000 |
| **Cholera** | 123,600 | 2,000,000 | 358,450 |
| **Typhus** | 133,600 | 356,977 | 383,275 |
| **Rabies for humans** | 375.0 | 260.30 | 415.60 |
| **Rabies for Animals** | 965 | 1,250 | 2,120 |

**Source** : Ministry of Health

## Health (5)

## POPULATION INOCULATED AGAINST MALARIA

| | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kabul | 169,568 | 120,334 | 165,365 |
| Parwan | 181,830 | | 384,643 |
| Mazar | 275,269 | 300,635 | 300,853 |
| Kundoz | 296,544 | 574,042 | 599,095 |
| Baghlan | 261,893 | 284,000 | 520.483 |
| Takhar | 270,680 | 454,943 | [illegible] |
| Badakhshan | 175,272 | 177,991 | 159,499 |
| Faryab | 199.602 | 244,168 | 335,586 |
| Kandahar | 356,927 | 424,385 | 318.445 |
| Herat | 225,449 | 327,605 | 343,510 |
| Helmand | 291,276 | 291,276 | 361,086 |
| Farah | 194,533 | 213, 363 | 222,636 |
| Ghazni | 232,152 | 257,816 | 257,816 |
| Nangrahar | 517,107 | 498,919 | 362,653 |
| Paktia | 583,489 | 505,550 | 540,485 |

Source : Ministry of Health

## MEDICAL INSTITUTE PERSONNEL

| **Occupation** | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Technical:-** | | | |
| **Physicians** | 396 | 496 | 527 |
| Asst. Physicians | 43 | 19 | 19 |
| Foreign Physicians | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Male nurses | [illegible] | 269 | 369 |
| Female nurses | | 90 | 90 |
| Asst. nurses | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| Pharmacists | [illegible] | 143 | 169 |
| Laboratory technicians | [illegible] | 50 | 50 |
| Laboratory asst. | 15 | 18 | 18 |
| Technicians | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| Inoculators | 350 | 379 | 357 |
| Surgery asst. | 69 | 73 | 73 |
| Sanatorium technicians | 68 | 132 | 161 |
| Mechanics | 46 | 38 | 38 |
| Midwives | 100 | 91 | 91 |
| Asst. dentists | 43 | 38 | 59 |
| Dental advisors | – | – | – |
| Radiographers | 7 | 4 | 4 |

Source : Ministry of Health

## Communication appendix (1)

### Number of Post Offices

| Particulars | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| City Branches | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Airport | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Frontier | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Rural | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Provincial | 147 | 147 | 152 |
| Total | 221 | 221 | 226 |

### Activities of Post Offices

Thousand pieces

| Type of mail | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Letters | 4,362 | 4,815 | 4,724 |
| Postcards | 157 | 184 | 155 |
| Newspapers | 2,141 | 1,484 | 1,640 |
| Parcels | 16 | 23 | 42 |
| Documents | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Samples | 4 | 48 | 90 |
| Packages | – |  | 99 |
| Postal Services due to convention | – |  | 93 |

Source : Ministry of Communication

Communication appendix (2)

## Telephone Service

### Revenue in thous. of Afghanis

| Official Service | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of phones | [illegible],798 | 3,049 | 3,329 |
| Revenue | 3,350 | 3,788 | 4,044 |
| Private Service | | | |
| Number of phones | [illegible],613 | [illegible],773 | 6,249 |
| Revenue | [illegible],740 | [illegible],360 | 7,[illegible] |
| Trunk Calls | | | |
| Number of Phones | [illegible]72 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Revenue | [illegible],741 | 4,457 | 5,[illegible] |
| Other Revenue 1/ | 1,254 | 1,139 | 1,721 |
| Total Number of Phones | 9,633 | 9,210 | 9,866 |
| Total Revenue | 15,135 | 16,214 | 13,125 |

---

1/ Includes revenue from repair service and sale of telephone equipment.

Communication appendix (3)

## Telegraph Service

| | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Number of Telegraph Offices** | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| **Number of Messages** (thous.) | | | |
| **Incoming** | 191 | 229 | 191 |
| **Outgoing** | 215 | 208 | 215 |
| Total Telegraph Revenues (thous. - of Afghanis) | 18,772 | 19,853 | 18,772 |

## Number of Switchboards and their Capacity

| | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **No. of Switchboard** | 274 | 287 | 294 |
| **Switchboards** Capacity (**Number** of Lines) | 12,244 | 12,292 | 12.708 |

**Source** : Ministry of Communication

Communication appendix (4)

## Personnel of Telegraph, Telephone and Post Offices

| | | Number | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
| Personnel of Telegraph | 148 | 167 | 148 |
| Personnel of Telephone | 552 | 531 | 552 |
| Personnel of Post | 359 | 388 | 366 |
| Personnel - Total | 1,059 | 1,086 | 1,059 |

## Number of Telephone

| | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Official | 2,798 | 3,049 | 3,329 |
| Private | 5,613 | 5,878 | 6,249 |
| Service | 272 | 283 | 288 |
| Total | 8,683 | 9,210 | 9,866 |

Source : Ministry of Communications.

Communication appendix (5)

Number of Radios imported and Revenue therefrom :

| | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Radios imported | 31,195 | 61,540 | 43,778 |
| License Income ( in Afs. ) | 220,600 | 336,080 | 264,570 |
| Rental of Radio Sets ( in Afs. ) | 69,300 | 14,630 | 43,270 |

Source : Radio Afghanistan.

Manpower appendix table (1)

## Employment in main industrial establishment during (1965-66 and 66-67)

| Industry | Number (000 person) | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1965-66 | 1966-67 |
| **Coal mining** | | |
| Karkar | 0.74 | 0.79 |
| Ishpushta | 0.37 | 0.39 |
| Others | 0.21 | 0.25 |
| Total | 1.32 | 1.43 |
| **Non-metallic minerals** | | |
| Taluqan's salt | 0.12 | 0.13 |
| Herat's | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| Kalafghan's salt | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Other mines | 0.09 | 0.10 |
| Total | 0.30 | 0.32 |
| **Food production** | | |
| Samoul fruit Co. | 0.88 | 1.76 |
| Central silo | 0.68 | 0.68 |
| Baghlan sugar | 0.54 | 0.60 |
| Kandahar fruit | 0.13 | 0.05 |
| Other institutions | 0.11 | 0.07 |
| Total | 2.34 | 3.16 |
| **Textile production and Cotton cleaning** | | |
| Gulbahar | 5.14 | 5.17 |
| Pul-i-Khumri | 2.33 | 2.25 |
| Spinzar | 2.00 | 1.92 |
| Kabul wool industries | 0.33 | 0.57 |
| Kandahar wool industries | 0.33 | 0.34 |
| Bakhtar industrial factory | 0.37 | 0.41 |

**Manpower appendix table (1)** (continued)

**Employment in main industrial establishment**

**during (1965-66 and 66-67)**

| Industry | Number (000 person) | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1965-66 | 1966-67 |
| Jabal Saraj factory | 0.30 | 0.31 |
| Sakhi factory | 0.19 | 0.37 |
| Omed textile Co. | 0.27 | 0.35 |
| Other factories | 0.65 | 0.66 |
| Total | 11.91 | 12.35 |
| **Furniture manufacturing** | | |
| Hokhtif | 0.33 | 0.32 |
| Maharef carpentary | 0.24 | 0.23 |
| Other industries | – | 0.08 |
| Total | 0.57 | 0.63 |
| **Press and Publications** | | |
| Government Press dep. | 0.44 | 0.41 |
| Education " " | 0.16 | 0.20 |
| Ministry of Finance Press | 0.08 | 0.11 |
| Others | 0.28 | 0.24 |
| Total | 1.00 | 0.96 |
| **Production of construction materials** | | |
| Cement Ghori | 0.84 | 0.83 |
| Jabal Saraj Cement | 0.59 | 0.57 |
| Hokhtif | 0.35 | 0.38 |
| Other institutions | 0.16 | 0.16 |
| Tota-l | 1.94 | 1.94 |

Manpower appendix table (1) (continued)

Employment in main industrial establishment

during (1965-66 and 66-67)

| Industry | Number (000 person) | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1965-66 | 1966-67 |
| Repairment of Transport and Metalic Equipments | | |
| Jangalak factories | 0.93 | 0.97 |
| Other institutions | 0.50 | 0.61 |
| Total | 1.43 | 1.58 |
| Power Plants | | |
| Kandahar power station | 0.10 | 0.12 |
| Sorobi | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| Girishk | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| Wardak | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| Other institutions | 0.16 | 0.25 |
| Total | 0.48 | 0.58 |
| Other Branches | 0.39 | 0.45 |
| Total | 21.64 | 23.44 |

Table Appendix 1
Kabul Census

### Greater Kabul populations by sex and by districts

| Sectors | Both sexes | male | female | Number of males per 100 females |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Greater Kabul** | **436,203** | 243,582 | 191,621 | 127.1 |
| 1st District | 25,258 | 14,517 | 10,741 | 135.2 |
| 2nd " | 38,589 | 20,955 | 17,634 | 118.8 |
| 3rd " | 26,619 | 14,899 | 11,720 | 127.1 |
| 4th " | 51,609 | 30,426 | 21,183 | 143.6 |
| 5th " | 25,217 | 15,226 | 9,991 | 152.4 |
| 6th " | 25,125 | 14,332 | 10,792 | 132.8 |
| 7th " | 21,751 | 13,340 | 8,411 | 158.5 |
| 8th " | 25,516 | 14,298 | 11,218 | 127.5 |
| 9th " | 18,607 | 10,072 | 8,535 | 118.0 |
| 10th " | 31,412 | 17,110 | 14,302 | 119.6 |
| Bagrami villages | 22,882 | 12,080 | 10,802 | 115.0 |
| Deh-Sabz villages | 24,996 | 13,507 | 11,489 | 117.6 |
| Char-Dehi villages | 36,998 | 19,926 | 17,072 | 116.7 |
| Darul-Aman villages | 42,451 | 23,009 | 19,442 | 118.3 |
| Chel-Sutun villages | 18,473 | 9,884 | 8,589 | 130.3 |

Note:-

10 Districts in Kabul Municipality including some villages of Deh-Sabz, Bagrami,, West Chardehi and Chelsutun which are included in the 25-year Plan of Kabul City are also taken here.

**TABLE APPENDIX 2**

**Kabul Census**

## GREATER KABUL CENSUS LITERACY BY SEX AND BY DISTRICTS

| Sectors | Sex | | | Number of literate persons | | | Percentage Literate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Greater Kabul | 435203 | 243582 | 191621 | 118393 | 88143 | 30250 | 27.2 | 36.2 | 15.8 |
| 1st District | 25258 | 14517 | 10741 | 7070 | 5273 | 1797 | 28.0 | 36.3 | 16.7 |
| 2nd " | 38589 | 20955 | 17634 | 14296 | 9131 | 5165 | 37.2 | 43.6 | 29.3 |
| 3rd " | 26619 | 14899 | 11720 | 7858 | 5455 | 2403 | 29.5 | 36.6 | [illegible] |
| 4th " | 51609 | 30426 | 21183 | 18013 | 13578 | 4435 | 34.9 | 44.6 | 20.9 |
| 5th " | 25217 | 15226 | 9291 | 12239 | 9048 | 3191 | 48.5 | 59.4 | [illegible] |
| 6th " | 25125 | 14333 | 10792 | 6277 | 4587 | 1690 | 25.0 | 32.0 | 15.7 |
| 7th " | 21751 | 13340 | 8411 | 6452 | 4968 | 1484 | 29.7 | 37.2 | 17.6 |
| 8th " | 25516 | 14298 | 11218 | 6433 | 4838 | 1595 | 25.2 | 33.8 | 14.2 |
| 9th " | 18607 | 10072 | 8535 | 4668 | 3445 | 1223 | 25.1 | 34.2 | 14.3 |
| 10th " | 31412 | 17110 | 14302 | 7559 | 5576 | 1983 | 24.1 | 32.6 | 13.9 |
| Bagrami Villages | 22582 | 12080 | 10502 | 3212 | 2727 | 0485 | 14.2 | 22.6 | 4.6 |
| Deh Sabz Villages | 24996 | 13507 | 11489 | 4307 | 3424 | 883 | 17.2 | 25.4 | 7.7 |
| Char Deh Gharbi Villages | 36998 | 19926 | 17072 | 6348 | 5287 | 1061 | [illegible] | 26.5 | 6.2 |
| Darul Aman Villages | 42451 | 23009 | 10442 | 9138 | 7341 | 1797 | 21.5 | 31.9 | 9.2 |
| Chelstoon Villages | 18473 | 9884 | 8589 | 4523 | 3465 | 1058 | 24.5 | 35.1 | 12.3 |

TABLE APPENDIX 3

KABUL CENSUS

GREATER KABUL CENSUS SEX AND MARITAL STATUS IN [illegible]

| Sectors | Total | Sex |  | Unmarried |  | Married |  | Others |  | Status not stated |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Greater Kabul | 435203 | 243582 | 191621 | 157102 | 106629 | 82064 | 74132 | 4404 | 10469 | 7 | 1 |
| 1st District | 25258 | 14517 | 10741 | 9104 | 6063 | 5215 | 4130 | 191 | 547 | 7 | 1 |
| 2nd " | 38589 | 20955 | 17634 | 13221 | 9916 | 7417 | 6648 | 317 | 1070 | 0 | 0 |
| 3rd " | 26619 | 14899 | 11720 | 9574 | 6559 | 5083 | 4424 | 242 | 737 | 0 | 0 |
| 4th. " | 51609 | 30426 | 21183 | 20101 | 11971 | 9936 | 8056 | 389 | 1156 | 0 | 0 |
| 5th " | 25217 | 15226 | 9991 | 10807 | 5899 | 4290 | 3494 | 129 | 598 | 0 | 0 |
| 6th. " | 25125 | 14333 | 10792 | 9152 | 5838 | 4972 | 4275 | 209 | 679 | 0 | 0 |
| 7th " | 21751 | 13340 | 8411 | 8073 | 4665 | 5089 | 3240 | 178 | 506 | 0 | 0 |
| 8th " | 25516 | 14298 | 11218 | 9233 | 6309 | 4859 | 4251 | 206 | 658 | 0 | 0 |
| 9th " | 18607 | 10072 | 8535 | 6423 | 4609 | 3491 | 3344 | 158 | 581 | 0 | 0 |
| 10th " | 31412 | 17110 | 14302 | 11064 | 8062 | 5824 | 5482 | 222 | 758 | 0 | 0 |
| Bagrami Villages | 22582 | 12080 | 10502 | 7733 | 5747 | 4091 | 4170 | 256 | 585 | 0 | 0 |
| Deh Sabz Villages | 24596 | 13507 | 11089 | 8752 | 6247 | 4565 | 4170 | 190 | 680 | 0 | 0 |
| Chardeh Gharbi Villages | 36998 | 19926 | 17072 | 12694 | 10238 | 6851 | 5592 | 381 | 969 | 0 | 0 |
| Darul Aman Villages | 42451 | 22809 | 19642 | 14738 | 10705 | 7604 | 7875 | 469 | 1062 | 0 | 0 |
| Chelstoon Villages | 18473 | 9884 | 8589 | 6624 | 4890 | 3103 | 3263 | 157 | 436 | 0 | 0 |

## Transport appendix (1)

Number of Motor Vehicles in Kabul during the following years:-

| | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Lorries** | 11,390 | 14,287 | 15,308 |
| **Busses** | 1,225 | 2,009 | 2,238 |
| **Automobiles** | 12,806 | 18,747 | 27,556 |

**Source :** Kabul Traffic Department.

## Transport appendix (2)

### Activities of Ariana Afghan Airlines :-

| | | | 1344 | 1345 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Kilometers flown | 000 | 2,253 | 2,290 |
| 2. | Passengers flown | | 48,574 | 53,477 |
| 3. | Passenger Kilometers | 000 | 56,028 | 67,245 |
| 4. | Available Seats Kilometers | 000 | 109,722 | 141,024 |
| 5. | Seat Utilization | % | 44 | 48 |
| 6. | Passenger Ton Kilometers | 000 | 5,191 | 6,101 |
| 7. | Cargo Ton Kilometers | 000 | 4,432 | 5,065 |
| 8. | Mail Ton Kilometers | 000 | 63 | 53 |
| 9. | Total Ton Kilometers | 000 | 9,685 | 11.219 |
| 10. | Available Ton Kilometers | 000 | 23,676 | 14,457 |
| 11. | Utilization | % | 41 | [illegible] |

Source : Ariana Afghan Airlines.

Transport appendix (3)

## Traffic Density on main roads of Afghanistan

## in 1345

| Road | Length in Km | Toll Station | Number of passing cars<br>Annually Total | Number of passing cars<br>Monthly Average | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kabul - Torkham | 224 | Haj-i-Aziz Khan | | | |
| Lorries | | | [illegible] | [illegible] | 11 months |
| Cars | | | 28,104 | [illegible] | |
| | | Darunta | | | |
| Lorries | | | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| Cars | | | 31,117 | [illegible] | |
| Kabul - Sherkhan Bander | 399 | Southern Salang | | | |
| Lorries | | | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| Cars | | | [illegible] | 1,468 | |
| | | Northern Salang | | | |
| Lorries | | | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| Cars | | | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| | | Sheri-~~Kuna~~ Kuna | | | |
| Lorries | | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cars | | | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| Kabul - Kandahar | 481 | Karabagh Ghazni | | | |
| Lorries | | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cars | | | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| Herat - Kandahar | 560 | | | | |
| Lorries | | | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| Cars | | | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| | | Delaram | | | |
| Lorries | | | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| Cars | | | 2,777 | [illegible] | |
| Kandahar - Spinbodak | 104 | Takhta-Pul | | | |
| Lorries | | | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| Cars | | | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| | | Spinboldad | | | |
| Lorries | | | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| Cars | | | [illegible] | [illegible] | |

Source : Ministry of Finance.

Transport appendix (4)

# Grouth of Traffic Density on Individual Roads of Afghanistan in 1345 in comparison with 1344

| Road | Toll Station | Number of cars passing on the average for a month 1344 | 1345 | percentage 1344/45 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kabul - Torkham | Darunta | | | |
| Lorries | | 3,582 | 4,109 | 116.3 |
| Cars | | 1,853 | 2,555 | 137.9 |
| Total | | 5,385 | 6,664 | 123.8 |
| Kabul - Sherkhan Bander | Southern Salang | | | |
| Lorries | | 4,703 | 4,942 | 105.1 |
| Cars | | 1,127 | 1,468 | 130.3 |
| Total | | 5,830 | 6,410 | 110.0 |
| | Northern Salang | | | |
| Lorries | | 4,850 | 4,856 | 100.1 |
| Cars | | 1,059 | 1,366 | 129.0 |
| Total | | 5,909 | 6,222 | 105.3 |
| Herat - Kandahar | Andrex Khan | | | |
| Lorries | | 884 | 1,025 | 116.0 |
| Cars | | 207 | 295 | 142.5 |
| Total | | 1,091 | 1,320 | 121.0 |
| | Dolaram | | | |
| Lorries | | 693 | 776 | 112.0 |
| Cars | | 165 | 231 | 140.0 |
| Total | | 858 | 1,007 | 117.4 |
| Kandahar - Spinboldak | Takhta-Pul | | | |
| Lorries | | 998 | 895 | 89.7 |
| Cars | | 254 | 212 | 83.5 |
| Total | | 1,252 | 1,007 | 80.4 |
| | Spinboldak | | | |
| Lorries | | 823 | 807 | 98.1 |
| Cars | | 208 | 191 | 91.8 |
| Total | | 1,031 | 998 | 96.8 |

Source :

Transport appendix (5)

## Number of main types of loads carried by trucks of Transport Department in 1345

| Load | Unit | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | thousand tons | 117.1 |
| Barley | " | 54.4 |
| Maize | " | 67.5 |
| Fresh fruits | " | 688.9 |
| Dried fruits | " | 495.3 |
| Cotton | " | 468.3 |
| Cement | " | 76.0 |
| Transit load | " | 459.0 |
| Total | " | 2,427.1 |

Source : Transport Department.

Transport appendix [illegible]

## Passenger Traffic

In [illegible]

| Passenger Traffic | Number of passengers (thousand persons) |
|---|---|
| [illegible] Department: | 1,259.9 |
| Including: | |
| to the West | 15[illegible] |
| " " North | 135.8 |
| " " South | 50.9 |
| " " East | 140.2 |
| Passenger Traffic (inside the town) of "Service" Company | [illegible],570.7 |

Source : Transport Department.

Transport Appendix (7)

Tax amount collected ... from lorries

[illegible]

| Road | Number of Toll stations | Total sum of tax per year<br>thousand Afghanis |
|---|---|---|
| Kabul - Sherkhan Bander | 4 | 14,358.7 |
| Kabul - Torkham | 2 | 6,411.[illegible] |
| Kabul - Kandahar | 4 | [illegible],439.[illegible] |
| Kandahar-Herat-Torghondi | 4 | 3,646.6 |
| Kandahar - Spinboldak | 3 | 1,871.[illegible] |
| Total | 17 | 28,727.6 |